

# REPORT BIG LINER TAKEN

## THUGS SHOOT POLICEMAN; HIS PISTOL FAILS

William C. Kelly Approaches Men Hiding in an Alley.

### WHY?

Failure of a policeman's revolver to work when he was facing death at the hands of thugs aroused discussion of inspection methods last night. It was learned that Maj. Finkbeiner's bureau is in charge of the work.

"Personal inspectors are assigned from the office of the second deputy's office," said Lieut. Mooney of the detective bureau. "Inspection of arms and equipment is made every two weeks or at the discretion of the inspectors."

"They are supposed to know that revolvers of the men are standard department weapons and that they are in working order."

Gangsters got another policeman last night. The third revolver worked and an instant weapon fell from the grasp of Policeman William C. Kelly of Warren avenue station as a bullet entered his body.

The shooting, which hospital surgeons believe will not result fatally, occurred in an alley intersecting Kinzie street just east of Desplaines street.

Policeman Kelly was off duty. He lives at 1040 North Crawford avenue. He had been at the house of his mother, Mrs. Rose Kelly, 413 North Desplaines street. His mother has been ill for some time.

Shortly before 9:30 o'clock the policeman left the home of his mother and went to the corner to wait for a street car.

In the shadow he heard quarrelling voices come from the alley. Kelly could not distinguish the words, but determined to investigate. He saw three roughly dressed men engaged in a violent quarrel. "What are you doing here?" he demanded.

Revolver Misses Fire. Instantly, and without replying, both men drew their revolvers. Kelly drew his revolver. He pulled the trigger.

The hammer fell with a click. Before he could pull again the man nearest him showed his revolver straight into the pit of the policeman's stomach and pulled once—twice, dropped his weapon, and ran with his companion.

Policeman Kelly pressed the trigger. Again the hammer fell on a dead cartridge. He pulled again and again with the same futile result. The weapon was empty. The last cartridge exploded as the policeman dropped unconscious in the alley, weak with pain, and the two fugitives were out of sight.

Taken to Hospital. Kelly was taken in the police ambulance to St. Mary's hospital where an immediate examination of the wound was made and the preparations for an operation for the removal of the bullet.

One bullet had passed through the outer clothing and was found imbedded in the policeman's underwear. The second had passed through the abdominal wall.

A few moments later Dr. Percy announced that second bullet had been recovered in the wall of the policeman's abdomen and he would, without a doubt, recover.

Policeman's Story. "The men were acting suspiciously," Kelly told Lieut. Hogan, "and I went to question them. One of them gave a sudden sign and started to take them in."

"I pulled one of them and he drew a revolver. I drew mine and struck him over the head. Then he fired. That must have been the bullet that was found in my clothes, for I wasn't hurt."

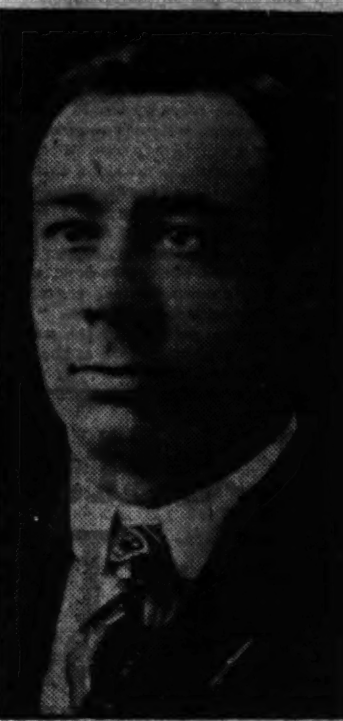
I pulled the trigger four times and the revolver wouldn't explode. The last cartridge exploded, but the bullet must have gone wild. The second shot from the other fellow's gun struck some one else, for it's the last I remember."

Hugh Fitzgerald, who gave his address as 626 North Ridgeway avenue, was arrested later by detectives on a Chicago avenue street car. Fitzgerald wore no hat, and his face was bruised.

One of the thugs left a fur cap in the alley where the shooting took place, and this is said to be Fitzgerald, who struggled against trying to escape.

## SHOT ON DUTY.

Latest Police Victim of Gunmen.



William C. Kelly.

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Held as Police Slayer. A mysterious prisoner, known as "Smithy" and "Henderson," was arrested by Detective Sergeants Croft and Allen last night in the Adams cafe, 1024 Madison street, in connection with the murder of Policeman Kelly.

The robbery of Cook & Co's tourist agency, 38 East Jackson boulevard, a month ago. The arrest was the result of an anonymous telephone message received by Lieut. Charles L. Larkin.

HALF MILLION A YEAR PAY OF ONE SCHWAB EMPLOYEE. "He is Earning That for Me," Steel Trust Magnate Says at New York Dinner.

New York, Feb. 8.—Charles M. Schwab is an address at a dinner here tonight on profit sharing with employees said: "I trust men according to their deserts. I pay one of my managers half a million dollars a year, and I only wish it were more. He is earning that for me as well as for himself."

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## NEW RAIDS IN ATLANTIC STIR SHIPPING MEN

Risk Rates Jump as Cable Tells of German Cruisers Roaming Sea.

New York, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The British liner Orissa, bound from Chilean ports to Liverpool, has been captured by the German commerce raiders, according to information that reached Boston marine insurance writers today.

Another report was that the vessel had been sunk.

The Orissa left Antofagasta, Chile, on Dec. 26. It called at Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, leaving the latter port Jan. 10. It was a passenger liner and carried a first class wireless, but shortly after it left Rio de Janeiro its wireless became silent.

Insurance men in Boston admitted today that they had received positive information that it had been captured. They immediately boosted insurance rates on the strength of their information.

The Orissa was a twin screw mail and passenger liner of 5,555 tons. It belongs to the Pacific Steam Navigation company's fleet.

RAIDS CAUSING HAVOC. Insurance men further said that not only had the Orissa been captured, but that the German sea raiders, through the suddenness of their attack, had raised havoc with British shipping.

Before the recent Appam affair insurance rates at Boston were 10 cents on \$100. When the Appam arrived they jumped to 50 cents. Today they went to \$1 on the \$100.

Private advices received by war risk underwriters in this city also tell of the sinking within the last fortnight of a number of large British steamers plying between the west and east coasts of South America and United Kingdom ports by German commerce raiding cruisers.

ONE BIG SHIP DESTROYED. Although no public announcement has been made by the British authorities, it has been established that at least one large British mail and passenger steamer has been destroyed within the last ten days by a German raider, known to be at liberty through the Appam incident.

How many passengers were on board the Orissa, and what disposition was made of them, has not been learned by the insurance interests. The cables contained the statement that "a large passenger steamer had met with a terrible accident in the north Atlantic."

This lack of complete information has greatly contributed to the disturbed condition of the war risk and marine insurance market. A rate of 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent for each \$100 of insurance is now being accepted, compared with 1/2 to 1 per cent asked late last week.

RISK FIRMES ADMIT FACT. The cables from England, cryptic though they were, convinced the insurance men that in addition to the loss of this large steamship, a number of other ships have been lost and that this fact is well known to the London underwriters, though these correspondents have been able to send over nothing more than hints of the losses, so rigorous is the censorship.

"Stop That Man!" shouted Miss Niven, running down the hall. The man was gone. The young woman rushed down the stairs to the first floor, and found Gerber in the hallway talking with Dr. Niven.

Gerber was made to return to the office, while Miss Niven telephoned to her chum, Miss Frieda Mayer, daughter of Oscar Mayer, packer. An hour later an automobile loaded down with food and clothing stopped in front of the building in which the Gerbers live.

Preparing Big Meal. The two young women took possession of the kitchen and were soon engaged in preparing a meal, the likes of which Mrs. Gerber and the four Gerber children had not seen for the last thirteen months. It was that long ago that the husband and father gave up his position in a machine industry in Hammond when the plant was turned over to the manufacture of airplanes.

In the thirteen months of looking for work Gerber lost the interest in his small home in Hammond, and the family had been reduced to most extreme poverty. Miss Niven and Miss Mayer found him a job and put him on the road to happiness.

RUSSIAN FRONT. Russian forces offensive in Galicia, penetrating Austrian positions, but later being driven out, Vienna reports. Artillery duels along whole southern front resumed.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT. Italian shell Austrian main road communication in Drava and Laganza valleys. Tension continues along whole southern front resumed.

## LATEST NEWS OF THE WAR

LONDON, Feb. 9, 3:25 a. m.—The Daily News, commenting today on reports that President Wilson has reached an agreement with Germany on the Lusitania case, says:

"It is obvious that he cannot now surrender on the Lusitania issue without suffering a personal disaster of an irreparable kind and without gravely discrediting his country. He has committed himself so definitely, so finally, to extracting from Germany a plea of guilty on the count of illegality that an equivocal success will not serve. If President Wilson accepts anything short of a decisive victory his persistence will only have been the persistence of a man who entered a struggle without counting the cost."

LONDON, Feb. 9, 4:27 a. m.—The creation of the new office of minister of aviation is part of the government's program for the development of better defense against aircraft attacks in England, according to the Standard.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Albert Thomas, under secretary of war and munitions, and Gen. Dumexil, assistant under secretary of munitions, will accompany Premier Briand to Rome. Leon Bourgeois, minister without portfolio, will also be one of the party.

THE HAGUE, via London, Feb. 8.—Dr. Anton Van Oijen, treasurer of the department of finance, has been appointed minister of finance to succeed Marin Willem Treub, who resigned Feb. 2.

## Two Girls Rescue Despondent Man About to End Life

As Miss Elizabeth Niven entered the office of her brother, Dr. Maxim Niven, on the third floor of 154 West Randolph street, last Thursday a tall man with wasted cheeks walked out of the door without a word and started down the hall.

Reads Note with Watch. Miss Niven reached her brother's desk and picked up a paper package containing a gold watch and this note:

"Dr. Niven: As I see that I cannot win the best intention support my family it is better that I go where there is no grief and no sorrow. Believe me that since Sunday I have not eaten a bit. And that I suffer terrible. I cannot eat at home as I see that the children have not enough and have often to go to bed hungry. Moreover the children have not sufficient clothes. And I have the last clothes on my body and no money for rent and no expectation for immediate occupation."

But I do not want to work in munition factories because first I love America, and second, also my fatherland, and third, because I have thirteen of my dear family in the war. You will realize that I cannot do that. Please give this package to my wife. And ask her to sell the watch in order to have some food for the little ones unless she prefers to follow me with the children. F. M. Gerber, 123 Gardner street, New York city.

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## CHICAGO BIDS WILD WELCOME TO MUNDELEIN

Crowds Fight to Vorge of Panic, Overrun Police, to See the Prelate.

BY CHARLES N. WHEELER.

The new Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago, George William Mundelein, saw Chicago yesterday afternoon for the first time in his life.

His reception, a combination of pomp and the adoration of thousands of the laity of his church, was impressive and dramatic.

Crowds which the police were unable to handle broke through the lines and well-nigh precipitated a panic at the La Salle street station. Dignitaries of the church struggled to escape the great surging mass that swept toward the new prelate, but were carried along with it while silk hats tumbled in all directions.

Women, many of them poorly dressed and carrying children, cried and fought to get near him.

FIGHT WAY TO MOTOR.

The archbishop's exit was justly caught up in the rush, and almost carried off his feet several times. His grasp of honor had to fight its way to the white motor and he was almost carried into the automobile, which was wrenched about by a cheering mass. The police had to become a little rough in charging on the people to open a way.

Arriving at the archiepiscopal residence, State street and North avenue, where he again struggled through another throng, he at once went to his apartments and refused to see any but the chief officials of the archdiocese.

When he is installed today at Holy Name cathedral as the successor of the late archbishop James E. Quigley he will become the youngest Catholic archbishop in the United States, at the head of one of the largest and most influential dioceses in the world.

He is 43 years old.

OUTLINES HIS PLANS.

To a Tribune reporter at La Porte, Ind., he made his first statement as to why the holy see had selected so young a man for this big post and briefly outlined his policy as the new archbishop.

"Chicago is a great field," he said. "The work is large. I presume that the holy see selected a young man with this idea in mind. An older man might not be expected to work with the energy a younger man would display."

"I have never seen Chicago, and I must first get my bearings before determining what has to be done. But in a general way I suppose the problems of Chicago are the problems of all great cities."

TRIBUTE TO PREDECESSORS.

"I do know, and the holy see knows, that a great foundation was laid in Chicago by Archbishop Peshan and Quigley, and I shall devote what ability I possess to building on that foundation, to carry out the work they so nobly started."

"We have had in Brooklyn, no doubt, about the same problems I shall find in Chicago. We have many nationalities in Brooklyn and the same is true of Chicago. I have been interested in the work among the boys and the young men—the organization work. That has been my special work in me, and no doubt, I shall find the same enjoyment in looking after this work in Chicago."

READY TO CARRY ON WORK.

Asked if he had any special message he desired to give to the public, he said: "What my general policy will be and what message I have will be set forth at the cathedral tomorrow. I have no particular message except that I am coming to this new big field, and I shall be ready to do what I can in carrying on the work in Chicago now as well established."

A reporter for a German newspaper asked him:

"Have you any message, your grace, for the German Catholics of Chicago?"

"None other than the message to all the Catholics of Chicago," he replied. "I have no separate message for any particular nationality. I shall not speak to the Germans as Germans, or the Italians as Italians, or any other class of our people. My simple message will be to all Catholics of whatever nationality."

The new archbishop is very democratic, affable, and easy of approach.

The hundreds of priests and church dignitaries who accompanied him from New York on the special train all united in a shout of welcome.

(Continued on page 5, column 1.)

## ARCHBISHOP IN ACTION.

Camera Catches the Most Rev. George W. Mundelein as He Smiles Upon Greeters at La Salle Station.



Most Reverend George W. Mundelein

## THE WEATHER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1916.

Chicago and vicinity—Partly cloudy, with occasional showers of rain or snow. Wind, S.W.; moderate velocity, 10 miles an hour at 8:30 p. m.

Relative humidity, 75 p. m., 81 p. m., 85 p. m., 88 p. m., 91 p. m., 94 p. m., 97 p. m., 100 p. m.

Barometer, 30.1 at 8 a. m., 30.2 at 10 a. m., 30.3 at 12 m., 30.4 at 2 p. m., 30.5 at 4 p. m., 30.6 at 6 p. m., 30.7 at 8 p. m., 30.8 at 10 p. m., 30.9 at 12 m.

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 21 inch. Excess since Jan. 1, 2.50 inches.

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## War Vital to U. S.; Give Up or Defend, Is Advice of Taft

New York, Feb. 8.—Former President William H. Taft, in an address here tonight at the nineteenth annual dinner of the Young Men's bible class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, of which John D. Rockefeller Jr. is honorary president, declared that the "United States is in the European war, in the very struggle itself."

"The rights of neutrals do not count so much," Mr. Taft said. "England has violated international law, and caused out a policy which she was instant upon should not do when we established a blockade in the south. Germany has violated our rights by attacking steamships with noncombatants on them, and even neutrals."

War Saved Monroe Doctrine? "As neutrals we have the right to sell munitions. As the fortune of war has swept one of the belligerents off the sea, the exercise of our right has caused the enemy of that belligerent and caused a storm. It seems that we are reaching a position that desirable might be considered before war begins."

Mr. Taft said we have asserted that what we have we will keep, if we have to fight for it. The Monroe doctrine, he said, has kept the hands of Europe from us for over a century.

"Something happened over in Europe and we were moved," he added. "That proved that heaven looks after children, the belligerents, and the United States."

Advices Give Up or Defend. Mr. Taft said he did not think we were going to have war, but warned that we have a "good deal of hay cut which may suffer in a storm."

"The question is, why prepare at all?" he declared. "or prepare adequately. Let's either choose one or the other. Our first duty is to maintain our navy."

Mr. Taft advocated a larger navy, "to prevent the coming of any military expedition of any country with a standing army."

WILL PAY INDEMNITY. Mr. Wilson also demanded Germany pay an indemnity for the loss of American lives. With this demand Germany has complied completely. The amount of the indemnity will be fixed by further negotiations.

The third and last demand made by the president was that Germany give assurance that there would be no repetition of army.

## LUSITANIA ROW ENDS; DISPUTED POINTS ERASED

Wilson Amends Demand for 'Disavowal' and Admission of 'Illegal Act.'

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The United States and Germany have reached a complete agreement on the settlement of the controversy over the sinking of the Lusitania and the execution of 116 American lives last May.

The settlement takes the form of a statement by the Berlin government, embodied in the memorandum Ambassador von Bernstorff presented to Secretary of State Lansing last Friday, which represents a concession made by both the Washington administration and Germany.

The substance of the memorandum was given exclusively in The Tribune last Sunday.

WILSON CLAIMS VICTORY.

Following the cabinet meeting today President Wilson accepted the German memorandum of settlement and instructed Secretary Lansing to notify Count von Bernstorff.

President Wilson declared the settlement represents a complete victory for Germany with his demands in all essential respects.

The German ambassador says his government has met the American demands substantially.

The fact is that both the president and the Berlin government yielded ground from the position each assumed at the time the Lusitania was sunk.

SAVES U. S. TRAVELERS.

The president believes he has won an agreement from Germany which will eliminate forever the submarine menace to traveling Americans and that he has secured all the concessions that could be expected without adopting a threatening attitude which might lead to a breach of diplomatic relations with Berlin and possibly war.

Germany is satisfied with the agreement which has preserved friendly relations with the United States without the humiliation of a strict compliance with the president's original demands.

DEMANDS TONED DOWN.

The president originally demanded Germany disavow the sinking of the liner. In the settlement agreement Germany does not disavow the act and the word does not appear in the statement.

Germany induced the president to yield his demand for a disavowal on the ground that as the vessel was torpedoed in accordance with the instructions of the German admiralty the act could not be disavowed.

The president contended, however, that the sinking of the Lusitania should be disavowed by Germany as illegal act. This Germany refused to do on the ground that the torpedoing of the liner without warning was an act of reprisal upon England for the illegal and humane starvation blockade and that such reprisals are recognized as legitimate by international law.

UNLAWFUL TREATMENT.

Then the president sought to obtain from Germany a declaration that the killing of the Americans was an illegal act. This demand was set forth in a memorandum of the minimum terms acceptable to the administration, which was approved by Mr. Wilson a fortnight ago.

Germany, in the reply presented last Friday, refused to declare the act illegal in specific terms and offered instead a declaration by the effect that the killing of the American passengers was not intended, for the reason that a neutral should be supplied to neutrals.

The appropriate apology by Germany the president has decided to accept as substantially what he expected to obtain when he called upon Germany for a disavowal of the act.

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# WHAT GERMANY HAS BEEN THINKING ABOUT THE LUSITANIA CASE.

Dispatches received from Washington last night indicate that the United States and Germany have reached a satisfactory agreement on the settlement of the Lusitania case. In view of the stand of the Berlin government, President Wilson apparently has receded from his demand for a "disavowal" and the admission on the part of Germany that the sinking of the liner was an "illegal act."

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.  
(Copyright, 1916, by The Press Publishing Company, New York World.)

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Feb. 8.—What our government has done is an impossible humiliation. "To maintain those cordial friendly relations with America which existed between our country and Germany since the day when more than 125 years ago Prussia was the first nation to recognize America's independence. In its war with England I have gone far."

"You know that in this entire question I have shown a fair and conciliatory spirit toward your country and people. I have been and am willing to concede to America everything that Germany can concede with reason and fairness and within the principles of justice and honor."

"But I cannot concede a humiliation of Germany and the German people of the wounding of the submarine weapons from our hands even to placate America and to insure a continuance of those cordial relations with your country which every true German values and cherishes as dearly as the price of national humiliation."

"It is not with a light heart that I tell you this, but in doing so I am conscious of the fact that I am voicing the sentiment of the united German people."

This spoke Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg to me on my return from Berlin. Habitually grave and serious, the chancellor, among whose admirable traits are his remarkable frankness and lack of diplomatic evasiveness, appeared even more thoughtful than when, few weeks ago, he told me "there is nothing in this peace talk in the foreign press. I see no peace in sight."

When I left Washington, where I went for a few days to ask in touch with the American, and of the situation, the general impression appeared largely a question of the philosophy of the negotiations between von Bernstorff and Secretary of State Lansing which would close the Lusitania controversy between the two countries.

It therefore was a considerable surprise to be told on my arrival here that the situation between Germany and America was grave than at any time since the sinking of the Lusitania. There also was a general impression that the consequences of an American note made in vain and were taken in the question raised by a number of the British press.

The state department is not inclined at present to decide in favor of the companies, and as the department is the sole judge in the matter it is probable the money will go directly to the relatives. It is not expected, however, that the actual payment by Germany will be made until, if any, earlier than the close of the war.

RELIEF IN BERLIN.  
BERLIN, Feb. 8.—A momentary feeling of relief has been spread here by a special New York dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung in which the correspondent says he has heard on "good Washington authority" that the Lusitania crisis "is as good as settled."

This dispatch, although not published in Berlin, was generally circulated here last night and this morning, and it is understood several Berlin newspapers received similar dispatches, but did not publish them.

Secretary von Bernstorff.  
Secretary Lansing, however, on leaving the executive office, let it be known that he would confer with the German ambassador in the day.

The interview was held in Lansing's office at 4:30 o'clock. The ambassador was escorted with the secretary for thirty-five minutes. When he emerged from the office he was smiling and affable and shook hands cordially with Mr. Lansing's chief secretary, Mr. George C. Davis. He carried in his hand two exactly similar sheets, which were typewritten copies of the agreement. One of these he gave to a state department messenger to be taken to the state department telegraph room to be translated into a special code and forwarded by cable to Berlin in care of Ambassador Gerard. The other he carried with him to the embassy.

New York Over Indemnity.  
In the intervention of the United States, as soon as the indemnity is paid, to the British and French, the latter will be the Americans who were killed on the Lusitania. In this connection it will have to be

Washington as an indication of the weakness of Germany. There also was a belief in some quarters that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing deliberately were clearing for war or seeking to cripple Germany by trying its hands in denying it the use of submarines.

See Grave Situation.  
The chancellor did not attempt to conceal the gravity of the situation and frankly admitted neither the German government nor the German people regarded the sinking of the liner with indifference any possibility of a rupture with the United States, the only remaining great power not already fighting Germany.

But he said the philosophy of Secretary Lansing's note was such as left him no alternative but to reject the proposals, as no German government could concede such humiliation for its people and survive.

At that he declared he had not given up his faith in the second common sense of the American people to see that Germany already had conceded every practical point in the demands made by Washington.

Want No War with U.S.  
"We are battling for our very existence. The German people is marvelous solidarity and unity and heroism in unparalleled sacrifices are giving their blood and treasure for their country."

"We are not at war with America. We do not want to be. Certainly no one can credit us with such madness."

"I have done and shall continue to do everything within my power to avoid it, but there are some things I cannot do."

"If that same spirit of upright sincerity to reach an agreement with honor to both nations prevails in America that exists in Germany then there will be no break in the century and a quarter of friendly relations of the two countries."

Prepare Public for Worst.  
Newspapers have prepared the general public for the worst. With a few exceptions the general tone is one of gravity through the realization of the possible consequences and there is a solid popular support of the government's attitude in finding Secretary Lansing's note unacceptable.

There is hardly a Chauvinistic note in any responsible paper. I've been through all the various circles with America since the submarine war began. In none of these has the press, the public, and the government considered the question of a break with the United States. There appears to be no division or difference of opinion in the government itself or between the government and its people.

Talks with Officials.  
In the two days since my return, in an effort to ascertain the situation, I have talked with numerous ministers, with representatives of the admiralty and ministry, with the leading general staff, with army and naval officers, with bankers, and with business men, among them men who during the summer and fall sometimes differed sharply from the policy of the chancellor.

There was unanimous support of the chancellor's attitude that Secretary Lansing's note, as phrased, was unacceptable. In some quarters a more aggressive tone was struck, while in others, where the responsibility for a break with America was placed on the German side, there was a more conciliatory spirit.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY  
IN THE EUROPEAN WAR  
Russian Japs met for first time since Aug. 9, 1914.

U. S. S. Wilhelmshafen, with food consigned to Belgium, taken into Falmouth by British.

Germany violently bombarded Salsola, setting it afire.

Petrograd reported further progress by Russians in North Poland.

KAISER COMPOSES A HYMN.  
Asks Richard Strauss to Provide Music—Substitutes for One in Use.

GENEVA, Switzerland, via London, Feb. 8, 4 p. m.—The Voestische Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says the German emperor has composed the words for a new national hymn and has asked Richard Strauss to compose the music. The emperor, the newspaper says, aims to replace the Prussian hymn, "Heil dir im Siegerkranz," which is sung to the same tune as the British national anthem.

These men, however, declared that while they were willing to go the limit to satisfy America, there was a limit when Secretary Lansing's demands bordered on the nation's humiliation.

See Move Against Germany.  
To understand the situation here it is necessary to know something of the atmosphere. The big preparedness campaign on in America and the president's speeches have been among the most disturbing factors. These are regarded generally as directed against Germany, and that impression prevails in the highest circles.

High officials expressed to me the belief that the president's words he "did not know what foreign relations might be tomorrow" was meant literally, not figuratively, and referred to a probable break with Germany.

In view of the aggressiveness of American news a portion of the public appears to believe the president is arousing America for war against Germany.

That Wilson is using the present political situation to impress our people with the necessity of improving and increasing our defensive forces hardly is known, much less understood. The constant statements in the British press that these moves are directed against Germany are not without psychological effect on the public mind despite a general distrust of English news.

Secret Pact with Britain?  
One of the richest men in the empire told me the impression amounting almost to conviction, was general that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing had a secret understanding with the English to support and aid them in every possible way, and declare their attitude from the beginning of the war points that way.

In responsible financial circles it was told me that Wall Street, now seeing it had finally recognized the possibility, perhaps the probability, of the defeat of the allies, is executing its tremendous power to influence Wilson and Lansing at the psychological moment of the campaign and trying to force the United States into war against Germany hoping to insure the latter's defeat and thereby rescuing the investments and financial transactions that connect Wall Street with the allies.

These people point out the tremendous influence the allies, through huge war orders, can exert in financial and industrial circles in America, which, in turn, can have an important bearing on the policy of the government and press.

Germany Always with U.S.  
The revival of the Lusitania case after the public belief it had definitely settled is creating a general spirit of hopelessness in trying to deal with America. It is believed Germany cannot expect a square deal there, and that even if Germany has the money to meet the present demands, even more impossible demands surely would follow, and that belief is being used as an argument against conceding anything further.

Comparison between the attitude of the Washington government toward Germany in this war and the German government toward America in the Spanish war is being drawn from the memoirs of ex-Ambassador White, who is quoted as follows:

"The conduct of Germany during our war with Spain, while the press, with two or three exceptions, was anything but friendly, and while a large majority of the people were hostile to us on account of their natural sympathy with a small power, the course of the imperial government, especially the foreign office under von Bülow and Baron von Richthofen, was all that could be desired."

"Indeed, it went so far on one occasion as almost to alarm us. American Consul Hamburg having notified me by telephone that a Spanish vessel supposed to be loaded with arms for use against us in Cuba was about to leave port, I hastened to the foreign office and urged that vigorous steps be taken, with the result that the vessel, which meantime had left Hamburg, was overhauled and searched at the mouth of the Elbe."

"The German government might easily have pleaded, in answer to my request, that the American government generally had shown itself opposed to any such interference with shipments of small arms to belligerents, and had contended that it was not obliged to search vessels to find such contraband of war, but that this duty was incumbent upon belligerent nations concerned."

"This evidence of fairness on the part of Germany I took pains to make known, and in my address at the American celebration at Leipzig on July 4 I declared my belief that the hostility of the German people and the pressure of war were only temporary, and that the old good relations would be restored."

"I took pains to show reasons why we could hide our time and trust to the magnanimity of the German people. Of one thing I then, and always, have remained my master, namely, that during the civil war, when, with our national existence trembling in the balance and our foreign friends were few, the German press and people were steadily on our side."

Nearly All Demands Granted.  
"In fact, America has reached everything desired," said Under Secretary Zimmermann, regarding the Lusitania case. "Practically every demand made has been granted by us and we have met our government's wishes on almost every point, but this we cannot do. To the German it is inconceivable that America, with whom we are not at war and don't want to be, should both humiliate and cripple us in this struggle for our national existence."

Discussing the situation with members of the general staff, one of the officers in close touch with Gen. von Falkenhayn, chief of the general staff, said:

"It is incredible to us that the American people should endeavor to force us into a corner where we simply cannot concede what is demanded because it touches first our national honor, second in effect it would be like trying one of our hands, thereby lessening our chances to win the war."

"We have no fear of more foes, but certainly we are not so mad as to want to seek another. I believe the American people will, in all fairness and justice, see this and that we will reach an amicable understanding some way that will leave us to fight for our existence with every weapon we have and not affect the honor of the country."

High Admiral for Peace.  
I discussed the situation for an hour with Admiral von Holtzendorff, a bluff and frank old seadog, who is chief admiral of the navy. He said that he was in the army. He always has been for conciliation in meeting America's wishes so far as possible. He was appointed to his post when von Bülow resigned because he was not in accord with the chancellor's policy of conciliation toward America.

"You know I have stood for keeping out of trouble with America and for making such concessions as would not weaken us or making ineffective our most powerful naval weapon, which would result in preventing loss of American lives and prove to the American people the sincerity of the German people and continue the

unbroken friendly relations," Holtzendorff said.

"But the demand of our secretary of state, in the form as presented to us, was impossible of acceptance. God knows we don't want the United States as one of our foes. Not because we are afraid, but because we have enough and it would be a senseless thing from our standpoint deliberately to seek more. However, it would be a crime against the German people and the nation if we did not use every weapon we have to save our national existence which is threatened and avowedly so by England."

No War on Americans.  
"It should be remembered in America we are not making war on Americans; that there is a vast difference between taking persons from a train deliberately and intentionally killing them and with the loss of neutral lives on belligerent ships where they may have an abstract right, but where common sense and fairness and desire neither to imperil their lives nor unnecessarily embroil their country would dictate to keep off."

"I am naturally reacting to this to show you we deeply regret the loss of American lives and that there was no intent against them. Since we have met your every demand and have expressed a willingness to make concessions, and have promised not to attack unarmed passenger ships without warning the demands in the form presented cannot be conceded and I doubt if you will find a single dissenting voice."

Admiral von Tipler was out of town, so I could not ask him his views.

No Faith in Wilson Sincerity.  
One of the factors which I find operates strongly against a further radical concession to Washington is the utter lack of faith in the impartiality and sincerity of Wilson and Lansing's protests to England."

"Is Wilson sincere in his intentions to make England respect American rights as well as Germany?" is the question asked me everywhere since my return. I reply in the affirmative and state that while in New York and Washington every person I asked who knew or was in close touch with the president assured me he was absolutely sincere and in earnest to make England toe the mark and that I had no reason to doubt it."

But there is increasing skepticism everywhere, and my reply is met with a shake of the head and the use of one practical reply. We have granted his every demand except this one. What has England granted him? England is giving you large war orders and seems to rest assured that this will appease you."

Some Sort of Agreement.  
I am unable to say whether Washington gave any expressed or implied promise that if Germany met America's wishes as well as Germany's in the question of non-contraband, but I do know that there was a general belief here that some such understanding existed and that it helped the chancellor win for conciliation to America."

The fact that months have gone by and nothing has come of Washington's protest to England has fulfilled the predictions in the first place as being untrue and has given them strength and power which is apt soon to make itself felt."

"Perhaps we soon will prove to England whether the submarine warfare is restricted because of America's wishes or because, as the English claim, we have lost nearly all our submarines," remarked an official of the ministry of marine.

Another thing which is arousing ill will not only in the government but among the American correspondents are allegations that the American censor at Berlin arbitrarily is killing press dispatches and in one or two instances, it is alleged, even official communiques, while England and France may send over cables what they please."

"You know I have stood for keeping out of trouble with America and for making such concessions as would not weaken us or making ineffective our most powerful naval weapon, which would result in preventing loss of American lives and prove to the American people the sincerity of the German people and continue the

LLOYD-GEORGE OR DERBY FOR KITCHENER'S POST?  
Both Mentioned in London but as Yet War Lord's Designation Is Unconfirmed.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions, was again being mentioned today as a possible successor to Lord Kitchener, if "K. of K." steps out of the war office. Lord Derby, who directed the recent recruiting campaign, was another civilian whose name was connected with the position.

No confirmation of rumors of Kitchener's impending resignation was obtainable from any authoritative source. Two Scotchmen, it was pointed out today, are now directing the chief operations of Great Britain's armies. Sir William Robertson is directing all military operations, and Sir Douglas Haig is commander in chief of the British forces in France.

French Aviation Secretary Quits.  
PARIS, Feb. 8.—Jean Renaud, under secretary of state for aviation and aeronautics, has resigned. For some time there has been hostility toward M. Renaud for his conduct of the office of under secretary for aviation and aeronautics. The campaign against him was conducted by certain newspapers, which charged that he was incapable.

## URGES SETTLING BLOCKADE ISSUE

English Paper Asks Embassy Be Sent to America with Full Power to Act.

## FEARS FUTURE CLASH.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Manchester Guardian in an editorial suggests that Viscount Bryce, formerly British ambassador to the United States, or Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, be sent to the United States with full powers to adjust the blockade controversy with the government in Washington.

The Guardian says the blockade question is being pressed throughout the United States no less persistently than in the Lusitania question, and with the dispute regarding the phraseology to be employed by Germany once settled, exclusive attention will be given to the blockade matter.

The Guardian declares that the controversy touches one of the strongest currents of American history with which Great Britain must deal, and that while there is little conservatism among the American people, in no other country in the world is the force of tradition in the conduct of foreign relations so strong.

"We take a very grave view of the difficulties into which the whole of this controversy may lead us," the Guardian says. It advocates the sending of Viscount Bryce as a special envoy to America, and, failing him, Mr. Balfour.

"There is great work to be done, and it is work that cannot be done too soon," the newspaper says in conclusion. "This is not merely a problem of the war; it may affect the whole future of the English speaking people."

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Industrial attacks on peaceful merchant vessels of belligerent nationality.

DOWN TO U. S. WINNERS.  
Germany in this case is the aggressor. In the United States it has been shown that the merchant vessel is a peaceful vessel, and that it is a crime to attack it.

Germany promised not to attack liners without warning and provision for the safety of passengers. It has given a promise to comply with the rule of visit and search in attacking any peaceful merchant vessel whatever, but this assurance applies only to operations in the Mediterranean.

Germany has given no specific assurance that freight vessels in Atlantic waters will not be attacked without warning. Inasmuch, however, as Germany has declared that reprisals should not jeopardize neutrality, it is assumed that freight vessels, the crews of nearly all of which include neutrals, will be immune from unauthorized attacks.

Means Safety for Americans.  
Although he has not yet completely completed in terms within the third demand, the president regards the concessions made by Germany a satisfactory guarantee of the future safety of Americans in the submarine war zone.

The agreement comes in the form of a memorandum, which Germany regards as the light of auxiliary ships of war.

Throughout the controversy with Germany has not only regarding the Lusitania but other matters, the United States has not been concerned with demanding immunity from attack without warning for armed merchant ships. For that reason the government has not been able to demand that the allies a memorandum suggesting that they agree to disarm merchant vessels.

For "Freedom of Sea."  
These overtures are regarded in German quarters here as a second step undertaken by the United States to obtain respect from all belligerents for the principle of the "freedom of the sea."

In its last formal note to Germany, of July 21, the United States invited the cooperation of Germany in bringing about an agreement among all the warring powers to respect this principle, and requested a satisfactory settlement of the Lusitania controversy would be the first step in that direction.

Germany now having done its part the prediction is made in German circles tonight that if the allies refuse to discuss their individual claims as the second step the United States will feel free to advise Americans not to travel on armed liners.

Fact Officially Announced.  
Official announcement of the settlement was made this afternoon following a conference at the state department between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff.

All that remains to be done is the enforcement of the agreement in the shape of a formal note from the Berlin foreign office bearing the signature of Count von Jagow, the German foreign minister.

Immediately after the conference this afternoon Count von Bernstorff sent a wireless message to Berlin announcing the agreement and suggesting that the text of the agreement itself, which he is forwarding tonight by cable through the state department and the United States embassy in Berlin, be signed at once and returned with instructions which will require an immediate publication of the terms of the settlement.

These instructions the ambassador ordered to be received on or before next Monday, along with the formal note. At the same time the agreement is published the text of the agreement, which will make a formal announcement of the settlement.

Fact Put to Cabinet.  
The final acceptance will make clear the view of the United States as to the extent to which the communication from Germany meets the demands of the United States.

For the first time since the German memorandum was received last Friday the president's secretary, Mr. Clegg, is in the White House at 10 o'clock this morning. The two were in conference for about an hour, after which they went into a "meeting of the cabinet."

The cabinet meeting was one of the shortest on record, lasting about an hour. From expressions by group members at the close, it was apparent if the Lusitania controversy had been discussed at all it was only briefly. Some of the members frankly admitted their ignorance as to whether the settlement would or would not be made the basis of an agreement.

Lansing Seen Von Bernstorff.  
Secretary Lansing, however, on leaving the executive office, let it be known that he would confer with the German ambassador in the day.

The interview was held in Lansing's office at 4:30 o'clock. The ambassador was escorted with the secretary for thirty-five minutes. When he emerged from the office he was smiling and affable and shook hands cordially with Mr. Lansing's chief secretary, Mr. George C. Davis. He carried in his hand two exactly similar sheets, which were typewritten copies of the agreement. One of these he gave to a state department messenger to be taken to the state department telegraph room to be translated into a special code and forwarded by cable to Berlin in care of Ambassador Gerard. The other he carried with him to the embassy.

New York Over Indemnity.  
In the intervention of the United States, as soon as the indemnity is paid, to the British and French, the latter will be the Americans who were killed on the Lusitania. In this connection it will have to be

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## TRIBUNE CIRCULATION FOR SEVEN DECEMBERS

Daily	Sunday
1908.....171,033	1908.....206,816
1909.....174,074	1909.....200,069
1910.....234,111	1910.....257,943
1911.....236,226	1911.....263,468
1912.....246,061	1912.....266,977
1913.....259,959	1913.....292,664
1914.....318,761	1914.....324,800
1915.....354,520	1915.....558,396
Growth in 7 years.....183,486	Growth in 7 years.....351,580
Average for six months ending Sept. 30, 1915.	

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1916.

"Our Country" is her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong.

—Stephen Decatur.

## THE M. V. L. REPORT.

The Municipal Voters League survey of the situation in the city hall is enough, it would seem, to startle the most complacent citizens into attention. The report is not fiction. It is a record of facts from time to time reported in the public press. But presented in proper sequence an indictment is made which the present city administration will have some difficulty in escaping.

If the political intelligence and self-interest of the community have not undergone a serious deterioration it will not accept mildly the preposterous suggestion of Mr. Thompson's appointed civil service commission or submit to any such submission of the city council as would be the inevitable corollary of such a proposition. That the civil service commission, an executive bureau, should arrogate to itself the exclusive function of examining executive departments is, as the M. V. L. report rightly says, an impudent assumption. If this contention has any basis in law, which we do not in the least believe, it is apparent that the law is absurdly defective and should be amended without delay. But we are confident that the law will sustain fully the right of the legislative branch of the government. It provides itself and by its own agents, not those of the executive, with all the information regarding executive departments it needs as a basis for efficient appropriation and wise legislation.

The utterances of Geary and Coffin, the activities of Nye, the organization of a minority in the council willing to vote against the proper exercise of powers necessary to the council itself, these are signs of a condition of affairs which should challenge public attention and meet with the promptest and most vigorous measures of public defense. If Chicago is to have its form of government changed, if the council is to be reduced to impotence and all powers to be concentrated in the executive, and the civil service transformed into a spoils organization, it should not be done and we do not think it will be done without the knowledge and consent of the majority of the voters of Chicago.

A PATRIOT'S MESSAGE.

No one in the Auditorium Sunday afternoon will forget the high, tragic face of Padewski against the crimson background of his country's flag; no one will forget the impassioned words and pathos of his appeal as the fire of his patriotism. The experience was one which more Americans should have. Padewski is serving Poland well. He is also serving America. There is too much tepid and vague Americanism in this country, too little of the inspiring and noble love for one's own which our people should tell us should be spread over the human race. There are too many people in America whose deepest allegiance is to other lands, and too many other Americans whose sentimental patriotism is making them "ashamed of their country."

If we do not feel the pulsations of an awakened Americanism at this time, at least we may know what a patriot's soul is like and remind ourselves that we, too, have a history to keep in our hearts, the memory of fine deeds to cherish, a high trust to keep. It is well enough to dream of a parliament of men and a federation of the world. It will never come by way of our present mood. No people that does not love its own land above all others, and keep in its soul the strong will to fight for it if need be, will ever help to bring about a world state, nor fit to be constituent in an assembly of nations.

Padewski has an unintended message for us. We hope he will come again to Chicago, for the sake of the Polish his eloquence is convincing and for the sake of America, which has honored him always, but never so much as now.

CONVERTED!

Representative Tamm of Illinois, who has been thought of as an apostle of peace through unpreparedness, claims that he has been seriously converted. "I am not a pacifist," he declares, to a Tribune correspondent. "I am against letting the armaments manufacturers dictate the terms at which the government shall purchase their wares."

There are others like Mr. Tamm. They rally now around the banner of preparedness with reservations. And Mr. Tamm goes a step further. They saw a light. Preparedness does not mean war. If the private manufacture of munitions could be done to death. They saw that a town without a government armory, an armory plant, a military training school, a naval academy is a poor thing, and for the contribution of the necessary funds, which will now the country from an invasion. In that light certainly preparedness is not a bad thing.

So almost with one accord these compromisers have turned to the people who in their districts for years or all of them have been. They say they have turned to allow the government to spend a little over \$100,000,000 a year on munitions. They say they are for preparedness, planning, Washington, Indiana, to keep their patriotic reputations together, to make them an integral part of a vast appropriation bill to pay for preparedness.

Representative Tamm wants a government armory in Philadelphia and Indiana. He wants a research laboratory. Representative Tamm wants the same thing for Brooklyn. Representative Tamm wants a \$10,000,000 armory plant for Dallas. Other plans are eagerly suggested in the House and in the Senate.

Editorial of the Day.

MILITARY TRAINING AN ECONOMIC ASSET.

(Army and Navy Journal.)

Military training, military discipline, and military organization are the results of centuries of study of the best means of developing the capacity of the individual man and making him most effective in cooperative action. This does not necessarily involve military service, and the operations of civil industries are effective just in proportion as they adopt the military methods. Hence military training within proper limitations is the most valuable education a young man can receive in his preparation for life. It develops his bodily powers and shows him order, self-control, and trains him for cooperative action. In this way it extends his period of active industry as to more than make good the time spent in military training, and so increases his earning capacity as a factor in any industrial organization. This fact has been mathematically demonstrated by Col. F. M. Maude, lecturer on military history and law. London, in his volume entitled "War and the World's Life," published by Smith, Elder & Co. Col. Maude shows clearly that the German system of universal military instruction has far more than returned its cost in the increased earning capacity of individual Germans and of the nation as a whole. Germany in the 40 years since Napoleon crushed her beneath his feet has taken her place in the forefront of industrial nations, not in spite of the system of universal military training, but because of it as any one familiar with the German system of coordinate scholarship and military instruction knows. This has been demonstrated so clearly to the intelligences of all classes in Germany that the Teutonic system rests upon the solid basis of practically universal approval. This is the testimony borne by the heads of our best universities among numerous others who have had an opportunity of obtaining a glimpse of the German system. If in the case of Germany it is the accomplishment of war, it is not necessarily so, as Germany's experience of forty years of peace, a period during which her temple of Janus was shut longer than those of England or America, will demonstrate.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1916.

A LINE OF TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

VERB LIBER.

[From the London Nation.]

Children Under five years of age Will be carried free When accompanied by parent Or guardian; Five years of age and under twelve, Half fare; Twelve years of age Or over, Full fare.

There is one Teutonic man whom we can read without the usual sharp and shooting pain. Mr. Viereck is always amusing. If we were king we should love to have George sit at the foot of the throne and prattle for an hour and a half, and then we should make a sign, and a large, coarse person would remove George and drop him into an obolite.

THEIR anglophone reviewer of the St. Louis Republic found the first movement of Brahms' Third symphony wandering, the third movement depressing, and the whole, with a matter of cabaret-making. As Mr. De Lamar said of another work "rather dry." "No one should be allowed to hear this symphony till he has heard it a dozen times."

"Supper a man's to be contemplated Who sustains himself on a C?"

Mr. Whiffles, "a. l."—old friend, old fashioned, or old fool? O. L. wife wants to know.

G. E. A.

AMERICA'S most famous invalid, reports the W. G. N. has not been out of her bed for fifty years. But why run it in the department, "Varied Activities of Women?"

IN the observation club car of "The Only Way," runneth the ad, "everyone is like a great big family." Doesn't that crowd things a bit, Mr. Charlatan?

HELLO, CENTRAL!

[From Alvin's for January.]

"She forced his lips to her own and spoke softly into them."

"WHICH of These Men is Yours?" asks the favored American, and we are asked whether the sentence is not faulty. To be sure. The last word should be "yours."

AN OKLAHOMA OYST.

[From the Miami Lake Wire.]

Mrs. Walker served a two course luncheon and a good time was enjoyed by those present.

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DIGESTIVE, KAL., FEB. A. C. XVIII

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FEB.

Northward crosses the so-called sun: Days remaining, twenty-one.

E. L. E.

## A LINE OF TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

VERB LIBER.

[From the London Nation.]

Children Under five years of age Will be carried free When accompanied by parent Or guardian; Five years of age and under twelve, Half fare; Twelve years of age Or over, Full fare.

There is one Teutonic man whom we can read without the usual sharp and shooting pain. Mr. Viereck is always amusing. If we were king we should love to have George sit at the foot of the throne and prattle for an hour and a half, and then we should make a sign, and a large, coarse person would remove George and drop him into an obolite.

THEIR anglophone reviewer of the St. Louis Republic found the first movement of Brahms' Third symphony wandering, the third movement depressing, and the whole, with a matter of cabaret-making. As Mr. De Lamar said of another work "rather dry." "No one should be allowed to hear this symphony till he has heard it a dozen times."

"Supper a man's to be contemplated Who sustains himself on a C?"

Mr. Whiffles, "a. l."—old friend, old fashioned, or old fool? O. L. wife wants to know.

G. E. A.

AMERICA'S most famous invalid, reports the W. G. N. has not been out of her bed for fifty years. But why run it in the department, "Varied Activities of Women?"

IN the observation club car of "The Only Way," runneth the ad, "everyone is like a great big family." Doesn't that crowd things a bit, Mr. Charlatan?

HELLO, CENTRAL!

[From Alvin's for January.]

"She forced his lips to her own and spoke softly into them."

"WHICH of These Men is Yours?" asks the favored American, and we are asked whether the sentence is not faulty. To be sure. The last word should be "yours."

AN OKLAHOMA OYST.

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## How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

[Copyright, 1914, By Dr. W. A. Evans.]

## BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION.

ILLINOIS is about to become a part of the registration area. The legislature has passed a standard birth and death registration law. This law has just been put into execution by the state board of health. As soon as the execution of the law goes up to a certain standard the federal census offices will transfer Illinois from the non-registration to the registration area.

Before the census office will pass a state or city into the registration area the law must be of a certain standard. The law required is that births shall be reported within ten days. Under special circumstances an earlier report may be required. The birth certificate shall contain information prescribed by the census office.

No burial shall take place without a burial permit. Burial permits must be based upon death certificates. The death certificate is to be made out by the undertaker. Certain information is to be supplied by the attending physician. The information contained on the certificate must be complete enough to meet the requirements of the United States bureau of the census.

That compliance with the law may work to the convenience of the law provider for, and the state board of health has appointed, almost 8,000 registrars of vital statistics. No man need travel beyond his own neighborhood for the purpose of registering a birth or death.

After making copies of the certificate as provided by law the originals are to be sent to the state board of health for study. This is about the standard vital statistics law. It is now in order for the state board and their local registrars to make a reasonably high percentage of the births and deaths, whereupon the bureau of vital statistics will credit Illinois vital statistics as being accurate enough for ordinary statistical purposes.

What is the significance of registration of births and deaths? Registration of births and deaths is merely keeping books on human life and death. A study of vital statistics is really stock taking. No man would undertake to run a store without ledgers, cash books, bank books, and periodic stock taking. To try to run a store on a happy-go-lucky, God-will-provide, as business plan is to invite bankruptcy. For a state to undertake to run the business of protecting the people and promoting their welfare on a happy-go-lucky, God-will-provide, no-books, no-registration plan is to invite disaster to the state.

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# 105,520 NAMES ADDED TO LISTS OF CITY'S VOTERS

74,749 Men and 30,771 Women  
Bring Unrevised Total  
to 874,626.

Chicago this morning easily leads the world in the number of voters actually on her registration books as qualified to cast their ballots.

True, the aggregate of 874,626—men and women—was announced at midnight by Chief Clerk Ryan of the board of election commissioners who by the reduced materiality Saturday night after the filings and eliminations because of deaths and removals have been made.

Nobody knows how many names there will be on the books by the time the big presidential, state, and county election polls around in November. There are four days of registration intervening and all sorts of changes to be made in the books.

Largest in the World.

As things stand now—and without counting anything to any other city in the world—Chicago can lay claim to the largest voting registration on earth.

New York has a shade under 800,000 as a total of her voting population, but New York doesn't let the women vote, yet.

Yesterday's registration, which was an intermediate affair, required because there is to be a direct primary to nominate state officers Feb. 29, brought out 105,520 voters, who wanted to get "right" with the election officials. The weather was bad.

Registration by Wards.

Following is the result of the day's registration by wards:

Ward	Men	Women	Total
1st	1,530	508	2,038
2nd	2,890	888	3,778
3rd	3,801	1,566	5,367
4th	1,890	598	2,488
5th	1,134	413	1,547
6th	8,008	3,700	11,708
7th	8,423	3,719	12,142
8th	1,880	628	2,508
9th	1,400	441	1,841
10th	1,007	441	1,448
11th	1,073	459	1,532
12th	1,450	510	1,960
13th	2,770	1,500	4,270
14th	1,127	394	1,521
15th	1,580	544	2,124
16th	1,081	350	1,431
17th	1,406	521	1,927
18th	1,303	515	1,818
19th	1,300	578	1,878
20th	1,590	750	2,340
21st	1,380	597	1,977
22nd	1,117	373	1,490
23rd	1,710	673	2,383
24th	1,910	804	2,714
25th	1,490	770	2,260
26th	2,290	1,040	3,330
27th	1,810	688	2,498
28th	2,340	1,321	3,661
29th	1,810	1,001	2,811
30th	1,450	510	1,960
31st	1,330	461	1,791
32nd	2,700	1,280	3,980
33rd	1,803	597	2,400
34th	1,500	1,163	2,663
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,749</b>	<b>30,771</b>	<b>105,520</b>

Grand total old and new, 874,626.

Women Spurred by Ruling.

The sixth ward led in the number of newly registered voters followed closely by the seventh. Information that Attorney Colin C. H. Fyfe for the board of election commissioners had ruled formally that women shall have the right to vote for national convention delegates, had a prompt effect in getting out a big wave of registration through the suffrage organizations.

County Clerk Robert M. Switzer followed the announcement from Mr. Fyfe's office with a statement that his office will recognize the right of women to vote for national convention delegates, to the country towns under the election jurisdiction of his office, and that there will be no friction in Cook county over the matter.

## B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

**Fred A. Poor**  
Railway Supplies

**F. M. Heggie**  
Pres. F. M. Heggie Co., Eggs

**"Gus" Kahn**  
Composer of "Memories" and  
Other Popular Song Hits

buy  
**BARTLETT**  
Convertible  
**BONDS**

—and the list keeps mounting up;  
day by day the Bartlett Bond becomes  
increasingly popular. More will buy  
today than bought yesterday; and more  
tomorrow than today! Investigate.

**Fred H. Bartlett & Co.**  
"Chicago's Largest Real Estate Operators"  
6 W. Washington St. Phone Rand. 3751  
Office Open Every Evening Until 9

## PICKED FOR PARK BOARD.

Banker Chosen South Commissioner  
by Circuit Judge.



John Bain.

John Bain, president of the West Englewood-Ashtabula State bank, was made a member of the South park board yesterday at a special meeting of the Circuit court judges, who control the appointment. He takes office March 1, succeeding Commissioner Joseph Deussenberger, whose five-year term expires at that time.

For many years Mr. Bain was a master plumber. He entered the real estate business in 1898 and in this connection has frequently been identified with movements for the improvement or extension of the city parks. He organized the West Englewood bank in 1906, and, in addition to being the head of that institution, he is president of the Marquette State bank, the DuSable Park investment company, and the Western Avenue investment company.

Mr. Bain is a Scotchman by birth, 48 years old, and came to Chicago in 1897. He has seven children and lives at 1234 West Sixty-second street.

## CUMMINS HOPES TO WIN VOTES IN SOUTH AND EAST.

Plans to Invade States That Are  
Not Booming Favorite Sons—  
Strong West of the Mississippi.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Plans for an invasion of the east and south in the interest of Senator Cummins' presidential candidacy were completed tonight by the members of the Iowa delegation. The ten Republican members of congress from Senator Cummins' state met in the office of his colleague, Senator Henry W. Johnson, of Iowa, and decided to carry the Cummins fight to the people in every state where there is not a favorite son candidate or where Senator La Follette is not a candidate.

Probably the most important decision of the meeting was that to place Senator Cummins' name on the Republican primary ballot in Pennsylvania. Reports have been received by the Cummins managers that Pennsylvania is ripe for the reception of a progressive republican candidate. The Cummins supporters have claimed for some time they will have the votes of most of the states west of the Mississippi river. Only a few states east of the Mississippi are open for campaigning because of the heat of favorite son candidates.

Runaway Boys Held.  
Three small boys who ran away from St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Boys at Villa Center yesterday were taken into custody at noon by the West Chicago police when found wandering around aimlessly at Chicago and Ashland avenues.

# ROOSEVELT NAME ON STATE BALLOT SOON, IS RUMOR

Delegates May Be Obtained  
from Copley District as  
Result of Row.

Theodore Roosevelt's name may be shot into the Illinois presidential primary situation. Quiet rumor, traveling within exclusive political circles, has it that a formal petition may be filed at Springfield placing his name on the presidential field placing his name on the presidential preference primary ballot. This may be done on Friday, the first day for filing delegate and alternate petitions, and it may be postponed until the time limit is about to expire.

This report was backed up by intelligence from the Joliet-Aurora district, now represented in congress by Congressman Ira C. Copley, that the Copley organization in the district is preparing to file petitions for two delegates to the Chicago convention, pledged openly to the nomination of Col. Roosevelt.

It was coupled in with news from the Rockford-La Salle district that there may be two avowed pro-Roosevelt candidates named in that territory. In each of these districts the Sherman delegates have been picked. In the Copley district the two are John Alexander, the Aurora lumberman and relative of State Senator Thomas B. Stewart, and Ulysses S. G. Blakeley, newspaper editor of Plainfield. These are listed as ardent anti-Copley, and the report that reached Chicago from the district is that Col. Copley proposes retaliation against Senator Sherman by producing two national delegate candidates who are ready to run as straight out Roosevelt candidates.

Somewhat similar is the rumor from the Twelfth congressional district. The two candidates slated for delegates by the Sherman organization are former State Senator Henry W. Johnson of Ottawa and Isaac Elwood, son of the late Col. Isaac Elwood of De Kalb.

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## LOOK FOR IT HERE.

Cutouts from the Political Real  
That Fall to Find Place in  
Big Stories.

Seventh Congressional district Republicans agreed upon a combination state primary that represents the Deussen and Brundage factions as against the city hall. The delegates to the national convention are William Deussen and James Judge William Deussen. Earl J. Winkler, secretary of the Republican county committee, is slated for state commitment.

Eleventh district Democrats agreed on a national ticket. Miss A. Rathbone of Pontiac and Peter Murphy of Aurora are listed for national delegates; C. E. Snyder of Pontiac and D. B. Dealey of Aurora for alternates. Judge Martin A. Deussen of Bloomington for re-election as state commitment.

Unofficial estimate of the cost of yesterday's registration is figured at \$800,000—something like \$2 per name.

The limit for filing petitions for alternate primary candidates expires at midnight. City Clerk Bain will keep open house until the close of 15.

Secretary of State Sherman at Springfield, after a consultation with Attorney General Lacey, announced that names of candidates for delegate at large will rotate on the primary ballots. An opinion is in the wings holding that delegates are not state officers and that the names do not rotate. It may be sprung upon the secretary at any moment.

John Harbo, Harry J. Ganey, and J. J. Victoria quit as Democratic primary candidates for the Municipal court judge. Mayor Leo J. Doyle is the Ballwin candidate. James C. Dealey is the Harrison aspirant. The fight seems to be between these two.

Ellen Gable Starr of Hull house filed her petition as a socialist candidate for alderman in the Thirtieth ward, where Ald. Percy Bowler is a candidate for re-election. Twenty-seven socialists filed nominating papers.

John L. Kruse, Republican, Eleventh ward; L. C. Max, Republican, Eleventh ward; Ralph T. Shaw, Democrat, Eleventh ward, and Frank M. Sullivan, Thirty-fourth ward, filed alternate primary petitions.

## SEE WILSON PARTY CHOICE.

Democratic National Committee  
Say He Will Be Renominated  
Without Opposition.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8.—That President Wilson will be renominated without opposition was the consensus of opinion of members of the subcommittee of the Democratic national committee, who met here today to arrange details for the Democratic national convention. The committee members were not so certain, however, the Vice President Marshall would be renominated. The committee members agreed in advance of the meeting not to select a temporary chairman today, and that task probably will not be taken up until May. Senator William F. Stone of Missouri and Speaker Champ Clark were mentioned informally as possibilities.

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# 'M. V. L. RULED BY MY ENEMIES,' MAYOR TO REPLY

Says Report "Carefully Prepared to Deceive People"  
—More Later.

Mayor Thompson's counter attack in reply to the Municipal Voters' league was that the organization's report was "carefully prepared to deceive the people."

The mayor intends to make public a written reply to the criticisms of the league, but he did not have time to prepare it during the day.

"Slammed on All Sides."  
The report made me feel as if I were in the midst of a campaign again," he said. "I am being slammed from all sides. It is evident that the league is controlled by my enemies. I believe it my duty to answer many of the charges made, not for the sake of the league but for the sake of the people of Chicago."

The report apparently incorporates a good share of the report made by the Civil Service Reform association some time ago. It speaks of temporary au-

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## GREEKS CORDIAL TO FRENCH, BUT NOT TO BRITISH

Expulsion of Teuton Consuls from Saloniki Called Act of Military Necessity.

BY JOHN T. M'UTCHEON.  
(War Correspondent of The Chicago Tribune.)

SALONIKI, Jan. 8.—The airplane raid on Dec. 30 is likely to assume considerable importance in the relation to Greece's neutrality. The allies say that the raid was a violation of Greek neutrality. The Greeks say that it was a violation of the Greek's duty to act, not the allies.

The allies say that it was Greece's duty to act when the two British king's messengers were taken off a Greek steamer by an Austrian submarine, and that she did not act. The British did not protest against the violation of Greek neutrality, although they had a right to do so.

It seems undoubtedly true that the attitude of the Greeks is more cordial toward the French than it is toward the British. There has been more friction here in Saloniki between the Greeks and British than between the Greeks and the French. The relations of the last two seem to be good, that of the first two far from warm.

Britons Dislike Greeks.

This may be due partly to the fact that it is usually British ships that hold up Greek ships; that it is in British ports that Greek ships are held; and that the British nature is less likely to conceal the dislike and contempt which many of the British here feel for the Greeks.

A most illuminating example of the Greek attitude toward the French and the British came on New Year's day. The Greek commander in Saloniki, Gen. Mochopoulos, sent a very cordial message to Gen. Sarrahl, wishing him and his soldiers a happy New Year and expressing his hope that success would crown French arms in the war.

This message was printed in the daily papers here, and instantly provoked the read it asked, "Why the discrimination? Why such a message to the French and none to the British general?"

Consuls' Arrest a Necessity.

Aside from the question of the legality of the expulsion of the German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish consuls from Saloniki by Gen. Sarrahl, there was a military consideration which the allies could not afford to overlook. They could not make a move that was not almost instantly sent to their enemies by the watchful agents in Saloniki.

Every man who was landed and every trunk that was built was known to their enemies immediately. It is claimed that newspapers here were subverted and were doing everything to hamper and embarrass the entente forces. From a military standpoint the situation was impossible. Military necessity required that the allies expel the consuls representing enemy nations, and having the power to do so physically, they did so.

The air raid furnished a convenient excuse for acting, but even had there been no air attack the same action would have been taken. It is claimed that before the air raid that the consuls were to be expelled.

U. S. Carves for Teuton Interests.

Mr. John E. Kahl, the American consul in Saloniki, has been given charge of the interests of German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish affairs here.

The air raid over Saloniki was not the first time German or Austrian airplanes have crossed the border, although it is the first time that they have reached Saloniki. Only two days before I was coming in along the Lambert road from the British front overlooking the head, Loupian plain fourteen kilometers north of the city. It was about 4:30, and the sun was setting toward the purple peaks of Mount Olympus. Two aeroplanes were high in the sky off to the westward, one following the other.

The next day I went out to the French aviation camp near the Vardon, ten miles out, and talked with the French flying captain who had piloted one of the machines. He said that he had chased a German machine in the afternoon before at about 4:30 and had maneuvered his plane so that he got within 200 yards of the enemy machine.

His observer opened fire at this range and the enemy machine was badly damaged. It escaped to the northward, but in a crippled condition.

Of all these tragic movements in the high altitude we had been ignorant. To us the battle was only two machines flying, with one of them doing strange and mysterious evolutions it fell and started this a falling leaf until it was close to the other.

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THE UPSTART  
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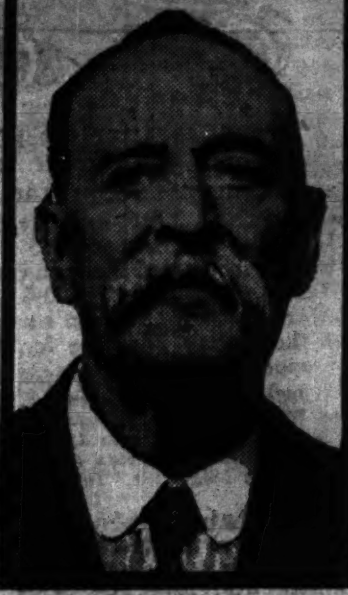
THE UPSTART  
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ROADS

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LOVE'S CROSS  
ROADS

William Henry Ruger.

Born Aug. 15, 1841. Died Feb. 8, 1916.



William Henry Ruger, former state senator and for the last twenty-five years president of the Veterans Relief association, died yesterday at his home at 2001 North Rockwell street.

Thirty years ago Mr. Ruger became the most picturesque figure in the state politics of his time through having cast the vote which broke a deadlock in the legislature and sent Gen. John A. Logan to Washington as a senator. He had been elected on an independent ticket, his candidacy having been sponsored by the late Joseph Medill, then editor of the Tribune.

Mr. Ruger was born in Plattburgh, N. Y., seventy-four years ago, and was brought to Chicago when he was 9 years old by his father, who in 1859 was chosen "captain of the watch" and thus became the city's first chief of police. The son served throughout the civil war on the steamer Essex, and in the late '60s entered the employ of the Chicago post-office.

Recently Mr. Ruger had been engaged in the real estate business. He leaves a widow and two sons, Harmon and Earl Ruger, the latter at one time a star pitcher for the White Sox. The Veterans association will have charge of the funeral services, which will be held tomorrow afternoon at the residence.

DO YOU MENI LOOK 'EM OVER: HERE ARE SPRING STYLES.

Two Jacket Sack Coats to Have Drapery Over Hips—Scotch Plaid the Popular Pattern.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8.—Single breasted, two button sack coats, with drapery over the hips is the proper style for men's wear this spring, according to designs exhibited at the convention of the National Association of Merchant Tailors, which opened here today.

Double breasted coats are to have peak lapels, and both single and double breasted will follow natural lines. Excessive padding will be avoided.

Scotch plaid is to be a popular pattern. Judging from the designs.

An extreme model in evening dress was exhibited by one designer, who showed a wine colored coat. With the coat goes a lavender vest.

Cutting coats are to have two plaits in the back, running over the shoulder.

In summer clothing designs of seersucker coats weighing 8 ounces were shown, and also a few colored coats with white buttons.

Gieves this spring and summer are to be small, with a button at the cuff. Trousers will follow the conformation of the leg, but will not be tight.

The last word in sack coats is known as the American derby sack, made in any shade desired. Its front looks like a coat, and its back like a frock.

A novelty in top coats is 30 inches in circumference at the bottom, and 37 inches long. Its shade is tan, the buttons are pearl.

Prock coats of green cloth with a wide red stripe were displayed. Patterns of large checks were prominent in the display, and green was a prominent color.

Of the many designs on exhibit not a suit cost less than \$125.

## WAR BRINGS OUT CANADA'S GREAT MINERAL WEALTH

Dominion Depends More and More on Own Resources; Building for Peace.

BY MARK S. WATSON.

ARTICLE IV.

"Germany forcing the war to conquer the world" queried a metallurgical chemist of Canada. "Why, Germany was conquering the world by the surest possible method, by commercial methods, and in a score of years it would have completed the conquest. That probability it tested aside in favor of a martial conquest, at which I naturally believe it will fail totally. And it will never again be in a position to attempt a commercial conquest."

The speaker leaned back in his chair and pointed to a row of phials near his desk.

"Look at those labels if you wish," he said. "A year and a half ago we obtained every one of those products from Germany. We were dependent on Germany for them, not because Germany had greater inventive ability than we of North America or the industrial men of England and France, not because it discovered antiseptics or a number of synthetics, but because it excelled at exploitation."

Co-operation in Everything.

"The waste from one factory was the staple of the next, and there was a co-ordinating of industries which, with free alcohol, made production extremely cheap. And when it came to selling there was the same co-operation."

"An American industry would experiment at making its own antiseptics, and just as it was about to produce commercially a German company would appear and volunteer to sell below American cost—for a time. It was not because the German company wanted that particular contract, but because all the German companies were combined to throttle American industry. The German has no peculiar claim to genius or creative ability, but he is a laborious worker in the field of business detail."

He pointed again to the phials.

"We found ourselves unable to buy, and we began producing. Our progress has been more notable even than yours, in a way, because Canada was new industrially and any progress we might make would be the more easily noticeable. We find we can produce. We are producing now, and we will not stop producing at the end of the war."

Canada Saving the Waste.

In former days a vast quantity of unconsumed carbon was belched from industrial chimneys. The phials contained a number of coal distillates—benzol, toluol, phenols, alcohols, nitrobenzol, antilic oil. At present the bulk of the saved distillates goes into trifling uses—and the name is not nearly as explosive as the material, which, better known to the layman as "k. n. t.," goes to make up high explosive for shells.

Today coal distillates are being used to move the empire in the martial combat. Tomorrow it will be used to save the empire in the commercial combat, for which this same by-product, which once went to waste, come the antiseptics for the dye industry. America knows how it faced disaster in textiles because no dye was available.

T. H. Wardlaw, one of the biggest commercial chemists on the continent, was found at his Montreal laboratories, just answering a telephone call from New York City.

"A thousand pounds!" he was saying. "Easily. Yes, of course, that will go forward immediately. The bigger shipments will follow."

Magnesium Being Produced.

Inquiry was made as to the development of Canada in chemistry from the commercial standpoint. Mr. Wardlaw pointed to the order slip which a clerk was carrying out.

"Marble you heard my end of the telephone conversation," he said. "The New York house was ordering magnesium, which Canada is producing in commercial quantities near Shawinigan. Only a few months ago none was being produced. In fact here is the first bar produced."

Magnesium is used at present chiefly for the "starlight" bombs. Antimony, the cheapest hardener for lead and indispensible for type metal, is used for armor-plate lead and its value has appreciated three or four times, so that Canada is working at an industry which was impossible before the war. It is probable, however, that this industry will die after the war unless there is a measure of protection.

Chromium is used for hardening steel. The chromium mines in the eastern townships which had been rendered unprofitable by the bringing over from Turkey and Greece of chromium ore, chiefly for ballast for the lightly freighted ships, have now been reopened, and instead of importing 10,000 tons a year Canada is producing its own ore.

It, too, has its uses in peace, one grade for the lining of steel furnaces, another as a dye base, and another in the arts, in the form of chromic acid or potash.

Canada's antimony had never before been considered as an asset, nor had the zinc present in ore, all it cost more to separate it than it was worth. Trill, B. C., is now producing about thirty-five tons of zinc a day, and it is quite possible the industry will become a commercial reality.

British Columbia is turning out 150 tons of lead a day, and the dominion's electrolytic lead is looked on as the best of any.

Copper Industry Is Fostered.

A rolling mill for sheet brass is being built in Montreal to take care of another Canadian need. Just at present there is strong demand for a complete treatment of copper, toward which there has already been material experimental progress.

Canada has long produced, after mining and concentrating, the crude copper

mat, which is from 40 to 50 per cent pure copper, and by bessemerizing has produced the black or blister copper which reduces impurities to only about 1 per cent. The ultimate and necessary purification by electrolytic process is still done in this country.

A different situation prevails at the mines north of Superior, where native copper is mined and little work is needed except melting down. In two of the big districts there is a heavy nickel alloy, however, so much that the under existing market conditions it pays to extract it.

Nova Scotia is producing tungsten in commercial quantities, and tungsten is highly valuable now in the manufacture of high speed steel.

Treatment of cobalt for pottery making, of silver, of arsenic in Ontario has been vastly augmented and new commercial possibilities have risen in each of these fields.

Vast Strides in Drug Field.

In the field of drugs much could be said. The production of acetylsalicylic acid is an illustration, making the remedy against a temporary absence of widely used drugs previously made in Germany.

The biggest chemists of Canada have thrown their energies into inventive and productive experiment, and the dominion government has inspired further activity through the committee formed, consisting of Col. Carnegie, who had much to do with war materials development; A. W. G. Wilson of Ottawa, and Dr. Arthur Stansfield of McGill university.

Dr. Stansfield's confrere, Dr. J. B. Porter, has also contributed importantly to experimental work, on which later development was based. All show special enthusiasm over the work in fields which will continue enormous commercial possibilities after the war.

Practically all the development mentioned is directly due to the war, which forced industry to its fullest energy to supply needs which had not existed while German commerce lasted. It is significant that Canada has found industrial independence in many fields, which it is not likely to abandon.

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## BLIND PHYSICIAN WINS HIGH GRADE IN MERIT TEST.

Dr. Jacob W. Bolotin Appointed One of Tuberculosis Physicians for City Schools.

Dr. Jacob W. Bolotin, 1736 West Twelfth street, blind from birth, was one of thirty school tuberculosis physicians appointed yesterday by the city civil service commission.

Six weeks ago 296 persons took the examination. Dr. Bolotin dictated his answers to a 13 year old boy, whose mistakes in spelling and punctuation were counted against him. In spite of this handicap he passed tenth, with an average of 84. His duties will be to examine school children for first signs of the infectious disease.

For fourteen months Dr. Bolotin has been examining physician at Northwest dispensary, Ashland avenue and Blackhawk street, in connection with the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium. He is a lecturer on diseases of the heart and lungs in Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, Jenner Medical college, and in the nurses' training school at Frances Willard hospital.

Attorneys Sue Roschill Co.

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Exquisite two-tone soiree silk affairs, ruffled and trimmed with frillings and roses. These will be ordered in colors to match party frocks. Price, \$10.75. The same style, made of crepe de Chine, finished with deep ruffles of shadow lace, \$2.95. Of washable satin, veiled with shadow lace overskirts in flesh or flesh with black lace, at \$8.95. All black, priced at \$9.75.

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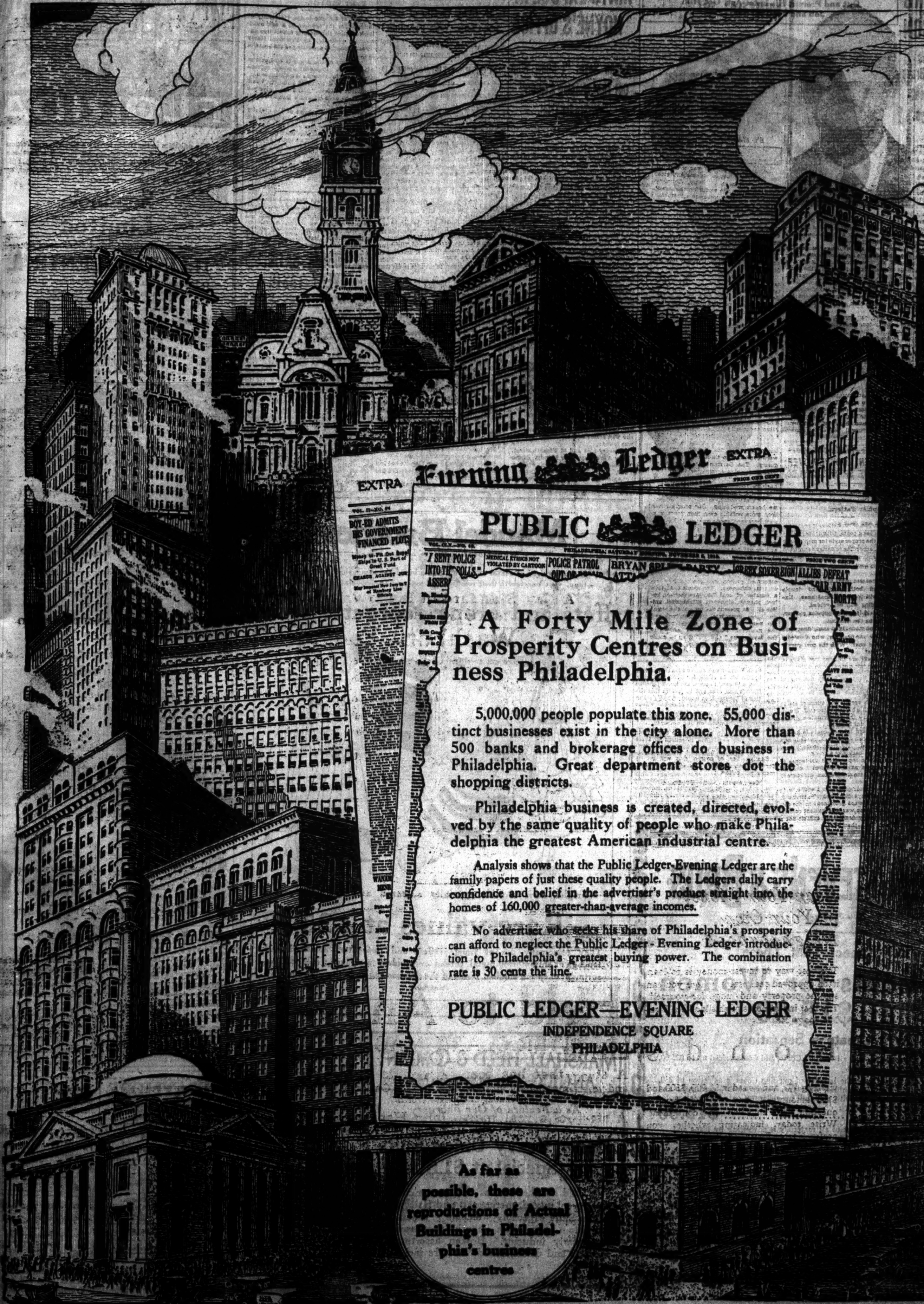
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5,000,000 people populate this zone. 55,000 distinct businesses exist in the city alone. More than 500 banks and brokerage offices do business in Philadelphia. Great department stores dot the shopping districts.

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No advertiser who seeks his share of Philadelphia's prosperity can afford to neglect the Public Ledger-Evening Ledger introduction to Philadelphia's greatest buying power. The combination rate is 30 cents the line.

**PUBLIC LEDGER—EVENING LEDGER**

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE  
PHILADELPHIA

As far as possible, these are reproductions of Actual Buildings in Philadelphia's business centres



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# "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread?"

—Isaiah 55:2

**"Into this vast mixture of sordid greed, blind ignorance, unholy politics, tremulous uncertainty, selfishness, oppression, sickness, sham, love, compassion, cheer, justice, truth and crime, which we call civilization, nothing but nation wide enlightenment and frank publicity will accomplish for pure food what legislation has failed dismally thus far to do."**

**Alfred W. McCann.**

**Publicity is needed to clear up the muddled conditions of the food industry.**

**Ignorance, greed, waste and stupidity engrafted on our food supply are sapping the life's blood of the nation.**

*Read the Startling Articles by  
Alfred W. McCann, Entitled*

## "Foods-They Build or Destroy"

*Amazing but Rarely Suspected  
Truths About the Things You Eat*

**Beginning in The Daily News Today**







**"HARD ON THE EYES" CLUB:**  
Evening Gown.**ALL PROTESTS  
BEFORE TENER;  
DROP APPEALS****National Leaguers Extend  
Power; Seek Limit on  
Cheap Seats.**

New York, Feb. 8.—The most important action taken at the opening session of the National League's reorganized annual meeting today was to increase the power of President John K. Tener by a constitutional amendment which provided that in the case of protested games there shall be no appeal from the executive's decision.

In the past there has been much haggling over the findings of the president on disputed games and in many cases appeals have been taken to the board of directors, which did not always support the executive. The amendment was submitted by President Tener of Pittsburgh, and was unanimously passed.

Another radical measure, proposed by President Ebbets of Brooklyn, would prohibit any club from having more than 2,000 seats in bleachers. At present the Boston club has 30,000 such seats, the St. Louis club 8,000, the Philadelphia club 4,500, and the Cincinnati club 4,000. The question will come up tomorrow.

At the meeting of the board of directors, which preceded the league meeting, Percy Hunsbarger of Boston automatically took the seat held by former President Gaffney of Boston.

**"Amazing Those Present" Were.**

The following members were present at the league meeting: Boston, Percy Hunsbarger and W. F. Haggard; Brooklyn, C. H. Ebbets; Chicago, Charles Weegman; Cincinnati, August Herrmann and Thomas Cogan; New York, Harry Hammer, Ashley Lloyd, and John B. Foster; Pittsburgh, Barney Dreyfuss; St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler B. Britton.

The following umpires were appointed for next season: Robert Smalle, Henry O'Day, William Klein, Charles Rigler, Ed. Black, William Byron, Ernest Quigley, and Peter A. Harrison. The last named came from the International league. Al Orth will be retained as utility umpire. Injuries incapacitated him last season.

The league voted to continue a monthly meeting to Mrs. Mary Pulliam Johnson, wife of the former president of the league.

Restriction and legislation on passes was discussed but no action was taken. It was voted to change the official diagram of a baseball diamond in the official rules to correct errors discovered by John Foster of the New York club, in regard to the pitching distance, batter's box and the proper location of second base.

**To Move Back Fence.**

Dreyfuss proposed an amendment to the league rules requiring that the shortest distance from the home plate to the outfield fence on 235 feet, as now stipulated. The amendment was submitted to the national commission, as it deals with a subject both major leagues must vote upon.

John Murray, former New York and Chicago outfielder, had several conferences with Manager Stallings of Boston. Murray said his club is negotiating with W. W. Gwiner of the Pittsburgh club for the first baseman's contract for \$5,000 for the next two years.

New York has asked writers on Jack Meyers, veteran Indian catcher, and President Ebbets has refused to waive Meyers' transfer to Brooklyn is expected.

**ROGER RAGING MAD: GIVES  
PLAN TO BUY SPIDERS.**

Wade, O. Feb. 8.—(Special.)—"I am of the spiders' deal for good." This was the assertion made by Roger Bresnahan today in most decisive tones.

Bresnahan is preparing to return to Chicago. "I have a two-year contract with Owner Weegman of the Cubs and I will respect it if I call at his office two weeks to get my salary. He is over what he has done to separate from baseball. His action has caused me, and organized baseball will have to recognize me and my contract with the Chicago National league club."

Bresnahan would not admit that he contemplated a suit in court to collect on his contract. It is known that he lost his contract with his attorneys in Chicago.

**Baltimore Gets Trembler.**

New York, Feb. 8.—George Trembler, Cincinnati left fielder, was sold today to Baltimore. The price was not made public.

**EVANSTON ACADEMY FIVE  
FINDS NEW TRIER EASY, 21-6.**

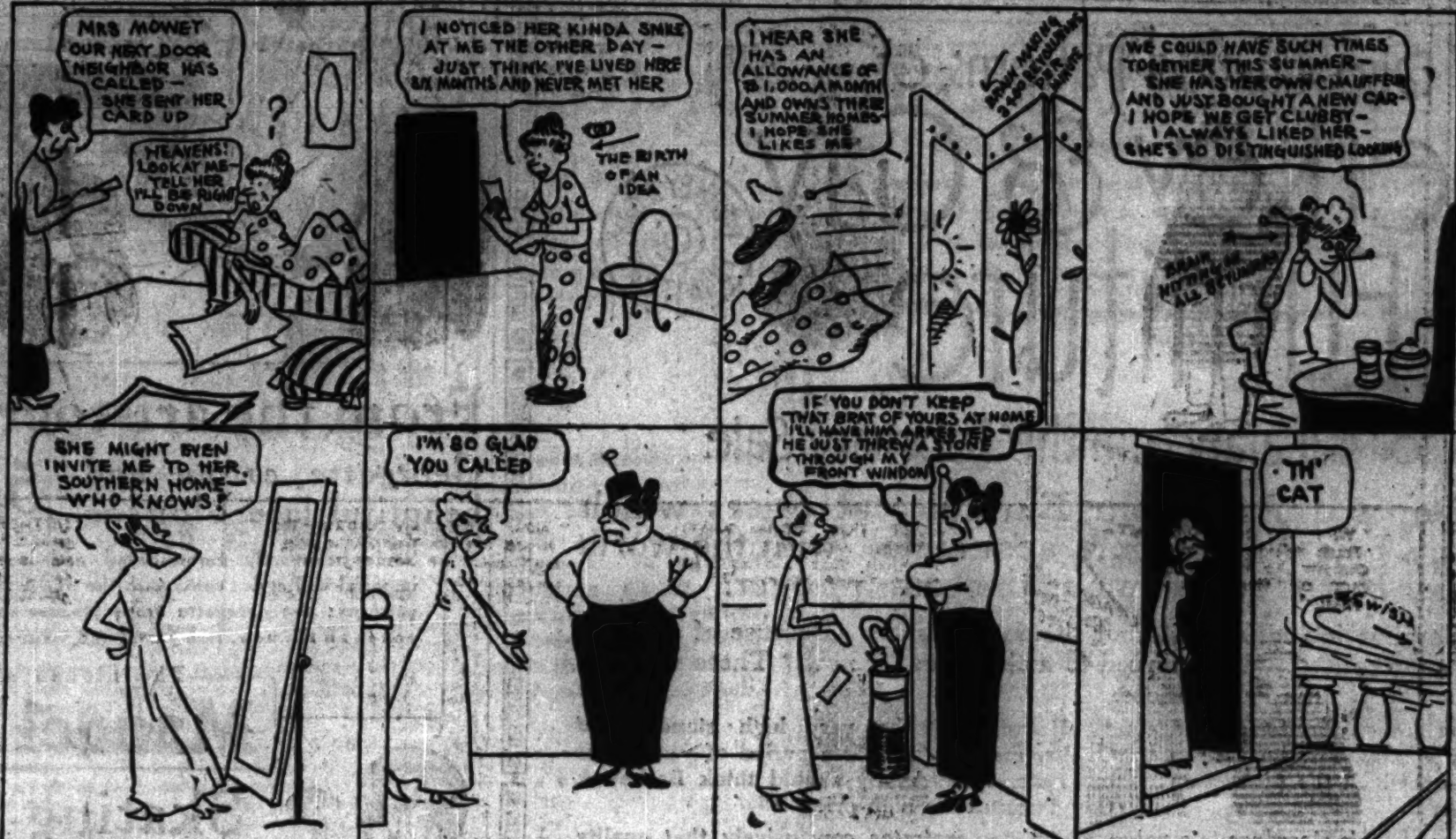
Evanson academy encountered little opposition in defeating New Trier, 41 to 21, in Northwestern gymnasium. At half time the academy quitted led, 21 to 6. The team featured the attack with nine baskets.

Lineup: New Trier (14): ...

**BEFORE YOU DECIDE ON LIQUOR  
OR DRUG TREATMENT**

... (text continues) ...

**THE KELLEY Institute**  
... (text continues) ...

**WHILE THE CZAR PLAYS "HIT AND RUN"****THE BUNK OF A BUSY BRAIN****LIGHT OCCUPATIONS**  
TRAFFIC COP IN VENICE**WALLER BEATS LANE  
BY STIRRING FINISH  
IN ROUGH CONTEST**

BY OTTO A. ENGEL.

North Division noted out Lane heavyweights, 19 to 17, yesterday in one of those old fashioned rough and tumble games in the former's gymnasium. Nine Waller points were earned from free throws made by Dryer, who despite one knockout waller refused to quit the battle. Just as he capped the winning basket, the final whistle was blown and Dryer also "blew." He was unable to leave the floor and was carried to the dressing room by his victorious teammates.

The contest had all the marks of the indoor football game of other days, but was minus the usual after game riot scene. Forcibly a possible student clash, the authorities had two policemen in the gymnasium and they had the situation in hand at all times. The largest crowd that ever saw a game at Waller was present. On the outside another 200 students were "wireless" the returns. Youthful scalpers did excellent business, getting as much as 50 cents for tickets marked 10 cents.

Lane lightweights made it a "fifty-fifty" affair by taking the curtain raiser, 25 to 12. The victors led all the way, gaining a 16 to 5 advantage at half time.

**Waller (19):**  
Hoops, r.f., 10; ...

**Marshall, 18; Harrison, 8.**

Marshall basketball scored their third consecutive victory, but were forced to go five extra minutes to beat Harrison, 18 to 8. At half time the count was 8 all and at the close of the contest half, 18 to 8.

**Waller (19):**  
Hoops, r.f., 10; ...

**Waller (19):**  
Hoops, r.f., 10; ...

**Waller (19):**  
Hoops, r.f., 10; ...

**Official National League Schedule for 1916.**

| TEAM         | AT CHICAGO                                                                                     | AT BOSTON                                                                                                  | AT BROOKLYN                                                                         | AT NEW YORK                                                                         | AT PHILADELPHIA                                                                     | AT PITTSBURGH                                                                       | AT CINCINNATI                                                                       | AT ST. LOUIS                                                                        |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CHICAGO      | CHICAGO                                                                                        | June 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 |
| BOSTON       | May 30, 31, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | BOSTON                                                                                                     | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 |
| BROOKLYN     | May 30, 31, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31                        | BROOKLYN                                                                            | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 |
| NEW YORK     | May 30, 31, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31                        | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | NEW YORK                                                                            | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 | June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 |
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**AMATEURS PICK TWO  
BASEBALL DELEGATES  
TO NATIONAL SESSION**

BY SAM WELLS.

Henry M. Tuto and William B. Rickford were chosen Chicago delegates to the National Amateur Baseball association which will meet in Louisville, Ky., Saturday.

The selections were made at a meeting of the interested club leaders at the Hotel Sherman last night. Thirty-six amateur leagues, having an enrollment of 278 clubs, were represented.

Just how the Chicago end of the tournament to decide the best amateur team here will be run off next season will not be known until the delegates return from the Kentucky meeting. The plan of the association is to make the national tournament as representative as possible, and to avoid the troubles of other seasons when certain leagues claimed they were eliminated before play was started.

**Expect Twenty Cities.**

Because of the large number of leagues already entered as prospective contestants, and the possible addition of half a dozen more, play for the Chicago title must be started as early as the major league championships. Fourteen cities were entered in the national event in 1915 and four to six more expected to be registered at the Louisville meeting.

Another meeting will be held next Tuesday night at the Hotel Sherman. The delegates will present their report and plans for the season can be drafted at once.

**List of the Leagues.**

The following leagues were recorded as members:

Overseas, 20 teams; ...

Do Paul vs. L. A. C. tonight.

Do Paul vs. L. A. C. tonight.

**NOTES OF THE GOLFERS**

Donaldson and Forgan are laying out a new course for the Spring Valley C. C. which, the latter says, will be the best club in Chicago, but will be more difficult. Forgan says the location is the finest he ever has seen, being bounded on one side by the coast and on the other by mountains.

Jim Donaldson, Glen View professional, and Walter Forgan of Skokie have been playing some fine golf at Del Monte and San Francisco. Warren K. Wood, former western amateur champion, also is on the coast. Three Chicago players took part in a six hole match over the municipal links at Lincoln Park, San Francisco, last week. The other players being Wilfred Reid, the English professional, and Peter Hay and Bob Lazar, the local professionals.

Mrs. J. C. Baker won the first prize on the Skokie cup at Rothchild's, defeating Mrs. P. D. Burman, 5 and 9, in the three-hole hole final. Mrs. Baker's score was only three over par. The second prize was won by Mrs. J. C. Baker, with a score of 22-24-44, leading a field of twenty-six starters. Miss Lillian Rogers was second with 25-26-47, her first round being a new record for the course. The lowest score to qualify was 29.

**Opener Here with Reds.**

The Cubs open in Cincinnati on April 12 and play for four days, then move to St. Louis for three days, and then come to Chicago for the big north side opening on April 20, with Cincinnati as the attraction.

The schedule shows that only three dates conflict with American league dates this year, and all three of the conflicts occur in Chicago.

**ARMOUR WINS AT BELT.**

Belt, Wis., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Armour won out in a basketball game with Beloit college this afternoon, 19 to 12. Mount and Sandrock were Armour's stars.

Chicago and Illinois will meet in a basketball game tonight at Earlston gymnasium, with the date team favorite in a contest that is sure to be a battle all the way. The 1916 champions will defend their title against the team that won the championship last year.

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**LEMKE TOPPLES 300  
IN BOWLING LEAGUE;  
FIRST THIS SEASON**

Chicago's first 300 bowling score this year showed up last night when Ed Lemke, leadoff man for the Belmont No. 1 team in the Knochell league, cleaned up—dropping a 300 in a 10-frame game. The big contest came at the 10th game with 130 and 197 on either side, for an average of 228.2. The last recorded 300 score was made by Edward F. White of the Eugene Field league over a year ago.

Another tall game showed up as a result of Leo Berner's work for the Ellis Cafe team in the Blue league. Berner got 270 and averaged 224.4.

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**IN the face**  
of an advancing woolen market this store observes its usual custom of clearing fall and winter stocks at greatly reduced prices. If there ever was an opportune time to buy good clothes, that time is

**Today!**

**\$14.50** for overcoat sold regularly by us for \$20 & \$25.00  
**\$17.50** for overcoat sold regularly by us for \$25.00  
**\$22.50** for overcoat sold regularly by us for \$30 & \$35  
**\$26.50** for overcoat sold regularly by us for \$40 & \$45  
45 Carr's XXX Melton Overcoat, also up to 50 about, \$28.50

**\$17.50** for suit sold regularly by us for \$25.00  
**\$22.50** for suit sold regularly by us for \$30.00  
**\$27.50** for suit sold regularly by us for \$35 & \$40.

**See Windows**  
**Foreman's**  
63-67 W. Washington  
(Between Dearborn & Clark)

</



# Marshall Field & Company

Interior Decorations and Furnishings

## Discontinued Patterns of Berkey & Gay Furniture

Priced for Clearance in the February Sale

Dining Room and Bed Room Furniture at prices which will enable many homes to become acquainted with the worth of Berkey & Gay Furniture—famous the country over.

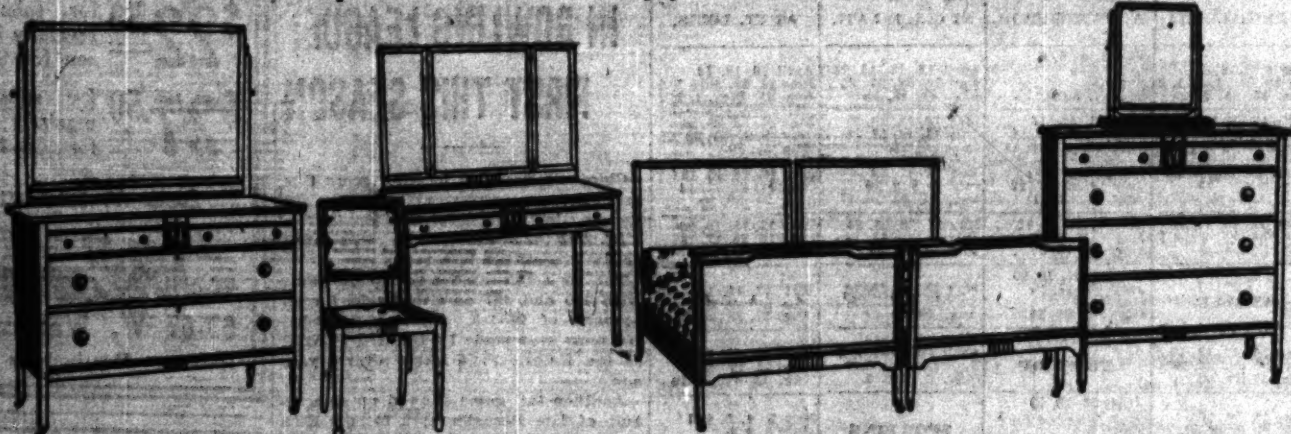
The Berkey & Gay line includes about four thousand designs. Because of constant changes in patterns some must be discontinued to make room for new. These we have purchased and offer at very remarkable prices.

In the ideals which govern the design and construction of Berkey & Gay Furniture rests the source of satisfaction which the possession of such Furniture imparts.

Because of the very high standard of Quality maintained over a period of years, it is but natural that many should think Berkey & Gay Furniture is high priced.

However, every piece in this clearance is a value which demonstrates conclusively that quality can be upheld—and the prices lowered materially. Every piece in this Sale is new—every piece is of standard Berkey & Gay Quality.

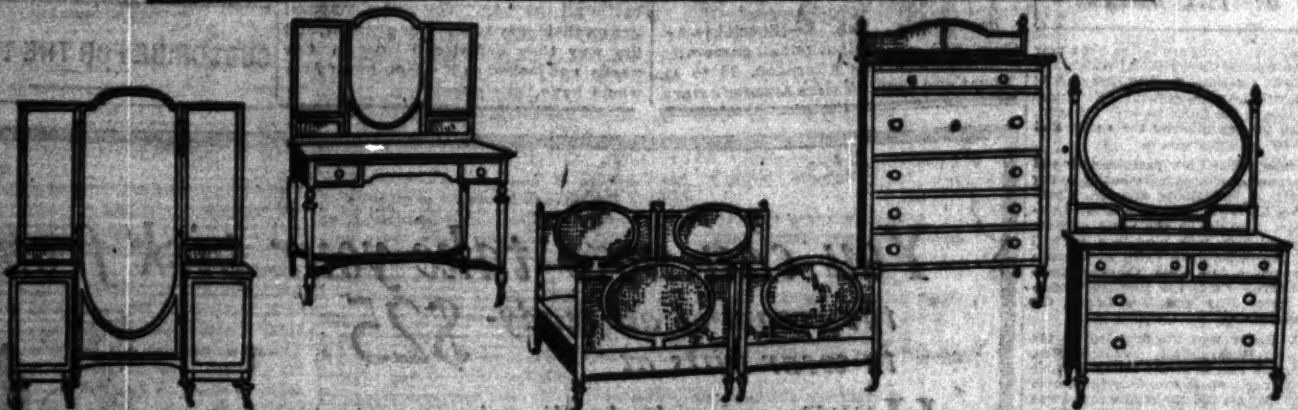
Berkey & Gay Furniture is sold in Chicago exclusively by Marshall Field & Company. The shop-mark is inlaid in every piece made by Berkey & Gay.



Berkey & Gay Bedroom Suite in Antique Mahogany—Beautifully designed and finished.

|                                   |                         |                              |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Dresser, 42 in., \$35.00          | Toilet Mirror, \$11.50  | Chair, \$8.75                |
| Dresser, 48 in., \$47.50          | Toilet Table, \$32.50   | Rocker, \$9.75               |
| Chest of Drawers, 42 in., \$35.00 | Twin Bed, each, \$29.00 | Dressing Table Bench, \$9.50 |

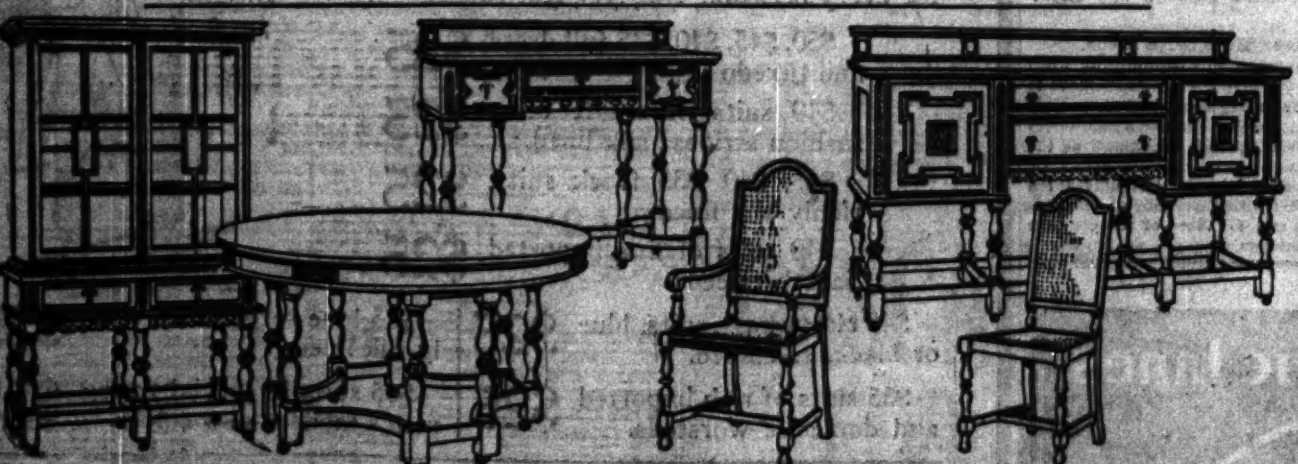
Ninth Floor.



Berkey & Gay Sheraton Bedroom Suite, in Solid Mahogany and Antique Ivory Enamel.

|                           |                       |                         |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Dresser, \$49.00          | Toilet Table, \$39.00 | Twin Bed, each, \$39.00 |
| Chest of Drawers, \$42.50 | Vanity Case, \$85.00  | Full Size Bed, \$42.50  |

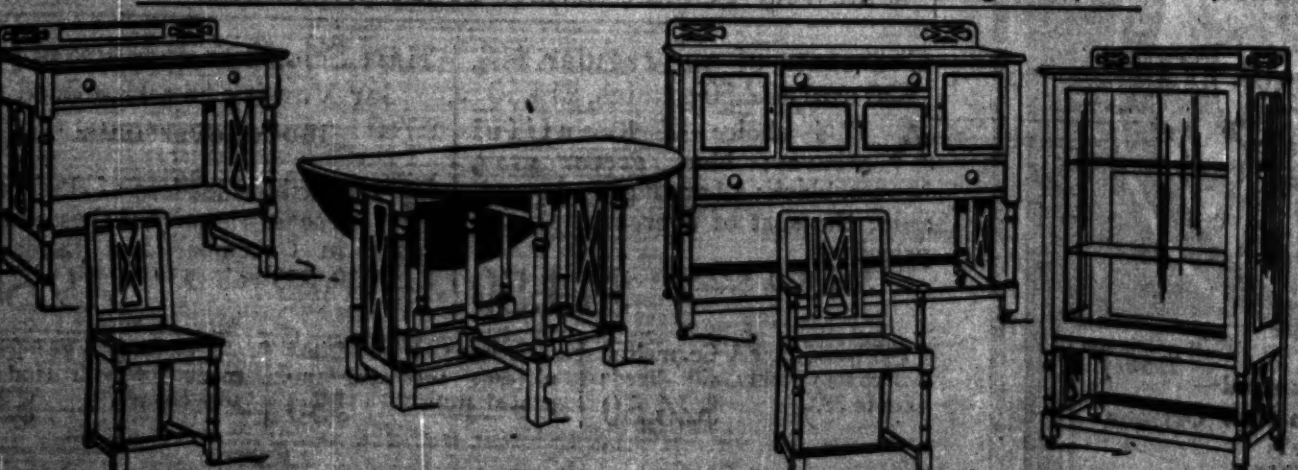
Ninth Floor.



Berkey & Gay Jacobean Oak Dining Suite—designed in strict accordance with the Period.

This Suite is displayed in one of the model rooms on the Eighth Floor.

|                         |                    |                        |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Table, \$66.00          | Arm Chair, \$16.00 | Sideboard, \$110.00    |
| Straight Chair, \$15.00 | Cabinet, \$93.00   | Serving Table, \$56.00 |



A Sturdy and Handsome Berkey & Gay Black Enamelled Dining Suite, striped with red; chair seats cased. Appropriate for small dining-room or breakfast-room.

|                        |                    |                        |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Table, \$33.00         | Arm Chair, \$9.75  | Cabinet, \$29.00       |
| Straight Chair, \$7.50 | Sideboard, \$42.00 | Serving Table, \$22.50 |

Eighth Floor.

At MANDEL BROTHERS—colored pictures of Washington and Lincoln, in 24 or 3 inch brown frames: quite necessary to a proper celebration of the birthdays of our greatest national heroes: very notably, interestingly, priced 65c. Ninth floor.



From the aristocracy of blousedom  
Georgette crepe and 5.75 And blouses of sheer  
beautiful lace blouses hdkf. linen—at 5.75

Some beautifully embroidered and lace-trimmed, others in the charming prince imperial frill style: some with the new wide collars. The linen blouses in smart, striped patterns: the georgette crepe blouses in all-white, in white with touches of color, and in all the new, rich pastel and vivid shades. Sizes 34 to 44; February price, 5.75.

The blouse shop, third floor

### Mandel Brothers



Skating skirt  
—taffeta silk—  
at 5.95

—as illustrated: extra full flare skirt with circular flounce and scalloped edge, finished with 1-inch knife plaiting; faced in harmonizing colors. Third floor.

And other new skirts—van dyke, Jenny and tailored effects—5.95.



Jabot negligees  
crepe de chine  
at 5.95

—the plaited jabot frill and the accordion plaited skirt supply a splendid measure of delightful style: elastic at waistline: all good spring shades; see picture. Fourth floor.

Also, crepe de chine negligees with plaited chiffon ruffle, 5.95.



For spring brides—crepe de chine  
lingerie of brilliant caste

—especially crepe de chine night dresses at 5.95

—as here pictured—sleeveless style and empire all around; or with band of lace in back and front; all in flesh tint. These garments can be worn as negliges slips.

New crepe de chine  
night dresses, 3.95

—empire style, as pictured above: all-lace sleeves: the crepe de chine in flesh tint, ribbon drawn, lace trimmed; see cut. Washable satin bodices—as illustrated; hemstitched and trimmed with lace galloons; priced at 1.95. Washable satin bloomers—see picture; hemstitched at bottom; flesh color; specially priced at 2.95.

Crepe de chine chemises  
—envelope style—3.95

—style to match the gowns priced 5.95; ribbon drawn, lace trimmed; see cut. Washable satin bodices—as illustrated; hemstitched and trimmed with lace galloons; priced at 1.95. Washable satin bloomers—see picture; hemstitched at bottom; flesh color; specially priced at 2.95.

Crepe de chine trousseaux  
—night dresses, envelope chemises, bodices and bloomers; and 2-piece matched sets.

10-pc. trousseaux at \$9.50 | 12-pc. trousseaux at \$2.50 | 16-pc. trousseaux at \$3.50.

Lingerie shop, third floor

### Mandel Brothers

#### RESORTS—FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

Travel to Foreign Lands with the **AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY**. Tickets to Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and all other parts of the world. Special rates for tourists and business travelers. For full particulars, apply to the nearest American Express office.

#### RESORTS—FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

**ANCHOR LINE** ROYAL MAIL. Sailing Regularly. New York and Glasgow. The Large Modern Twin-Screw Steamers. CAMERONIA, FEBRUARY 12. TUSCANIA, FEBRUARY 20. CALIFORNIA, MARCH 4. For full particulars, apply to the nearest Anchor Line office.

#### RESORTS—FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

**BERMUDA** Nature's Fairyland. Round Trip on Steamer, 65 and Up. S. S. "Evangeline" Feb. 12. S. S. "Bermuda" Feb. 19. For full particulars, apply to the nearest Bermuda office.

### Mandel Brothers

First floor

Men's medium weight union suits 95c



—they're lisle suits, and 95c is half price

This a clearing: the suits in long sleeve style and with closed crotch. Only the following sizes and quantities in this sale:

Sizes—34-36-38-40 Quantities—45-75-15-30

In the assortment are a few irregulars but the defects are scarcely noticeable and in no way impair fit or wearing quality. First floor.

### Mandel Brothers

Third floor

Infants' madeira hand-emb'd dresses at 58c

—these of soft minkoon, and the yoke finished with



French veining; neck and sleeves edged with val lace; long or short dresses, in sizes 6 months to 2 years. See the illustration. Third floor. Imp. hand crochets at 75c. Imp. hand crochets at 1.00.

#### RESORTS—FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

**TAKE A TRIP TO AUSTRALIA** S.S. "Australia" Feb. 12. S.S. "Australia" Feb. 19. For full particulars, apply to the nearest Australia office.

#### EDUCATIONAL

**ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY** High school graduates may enter for classes Feb. 1st, 1916. Students may enter at any time. Address: Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.

**Chicago Kindergarten Institute** Regular two-year Kindergarten Course, 1916-17. Open Feb. 1st, 1916. Address: Chicago Kindergarten Institute, Chicago, Ill.

Get in the Open Country—send your lot to school. Unexcelled facilities for outdoor recreation, plus the training and fun of this life. Terms reasonable. Write for prospectus. Entertainment School, Rolling Prairie, Ind.

#### Your Winter Vacation

Should Start NOW

Let us help you to find a suitable place. We will gladly send you booklets and folders on any of the leading winter resorts.

Write or phone us what place you have in mind, and we will help you plan the trip.

#### THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE TRAVEL BUREAU

529 Tribune Bldg. Phone Central 365



**THE BEER METER**  
MURPHY

Panel 1: A woman in a polka-dot dress stands and talks to a man sitting in a rocking chair. She says, "A BEER WAGON TAKES YOU OUT INTO THE OPEN AIR, BUT IS THERE A FUTURE IN IT?" The man replies, "FUTURE? SURE, I MAY BE PROMOTED TO A SALESMAN SOME DAY!"

Panel 2: The woman sits on a small stool and says, "IF YOU'VE GOT TO HAVE BIG IDEAS TO BE A SALESMAN, DON'T YOU?" The man, still in the rocking chair, replies, "I'VE GOT A BIG IDEA. I'LL FIND OUT WHO DRINKS BEER AN' THEN I'LL HAVE IT PIPED STRAIGHT INTO THEIR HOUSES FROM IT OWN BREWERY AN' THEY CAN TURN IT ON JUST LIKE TH' GAS. AN' I'LL HAVE BEER METERS IN TH' CELLAR."

Panel 3: The woman asks, "BUT HOW COULD YOU FIND A DARK BEER METER IN A CELLAR?" The man replies, "OH, I THOUGHT OF THAT TOO! WE'LL USE ONLY LIGHT BEER METERS IN DARK CELLARS AN' DARK BEER METERS IN LIGHT CELLARS."

Panel 4: The woman sits on the stool, looking thoughtful. She says, "BUT SUPPOSE THEY HAVEN'T GOT A CELLAR?"

Panel 5: The woman is shown from behind, looking at a large, dark, rectangular object (the beer meter) that is being pushed into the man's head. A speech bubble from the man says, "I NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT!"



FASHION'S  
BLUE BOOK

Travelling Coat of Satin.

BY HELEN M. EMERY.

(Copyright 1916, by The Chicago Tribune and The New York Globe.)

FASHION has been all sorts of wild

remorse regarding the new styles

but with the arrival of the first

spring models from Paris, anxious

followers of this capricious mis-

tress are satisfied on many points. First

and foremost, skirts remain full, even

wider than before, and while far from

being as not perhaps quite so abbreviated

as those worn in the winter season.

Costs are decidedly short. Some

riples from the waist line, while others are

out to give the appearance of a cape.

One hears a great deal of talk about

cap, and they feel free to take the place

of wraps. These for evening wear are

fashioned from beautiful velvets and

satin, with vivid contrasting finishes that

show in their color combinations the in-

fluence of Bakel.

A particularly lovely model in rose pink

velvet has a standing collar of royal pur-

ple. Another of yellow velvet is lined

with cloth of silver. The afternoon needs

are not forgotten and many are designed

especially to be worn with the one piece

skirt, while fashionable wraps of pongee

are originated to slip over the bathing

suit.

Although these wraps are exceedingly

smart and will doubtless be much in

vogue, yet there are times when a coat is

better suited to the demands of the mo-

ment.

In the accompanying illustration a

charming French model is depicted. De-

veloped in navy blue satin, it reveals

many new features. The depth and full-

ness of the cape collar, the original cut

of the sleeves, and the long waist line

are exceedingly interesting, while a pleas-

ing idea is seen in the skirt with its full-

ness prettily gathered at the sides.

Another of rose and black striped tar-

tans shows a novel combination of silk

and jersey, for the wide collar, cuffs, and

band around the foot are made of the lat-

ter material.

Costs of taffeta or faille in checks and

stripes are exceedingly handsome and

admirable for traveling. Those for sports

wear are taken. Every color and ma-

terial is used for these coats, which in

such a short time have become so im-

portant as to be really indispensable to

the woman who keeps in step with the

trend of fashion.

## FLICKERINGS from FILM LAND

Now Charlie Has  
New York Guessing.  
BY KITTY KELLY.Fame is the difference between  
hiring a press agent and dodg-  
ing reporters.CHARLIE CHAPLIN left here on  
the Twentieth Century-Friday for  
New York. But there, according to  
a wire from John Finn of Lasky,  
the prevailing question is:"Where's Charlie and where's Brother  
Syd? The motion picture district of the  
metropolis has closely resembled an im-  
mense detective bureau, as every one has  
been on the lookout for them."Mrs. Syd Chaplin refuses to tell where  
Syd is, and Charlie has not been seen by  
reputable folks who will admit it.George K. Spoor and G. M. Anderson  
of Esanay have gone to New York, for  
Esanay desires to renew their contract,  
which expired, by the way, on Jan. 5.  
But rumors tie the Chaplins up with sev-  
eral other companies—the Universal,  
where doubts exist, but weakly; Vito-  
graph, who have gone to Metro, and Tri-  
angle.The world nearly stops till the final con-  
tract is signed—and Mr. Chaplin is spend-  
ing my money on a press agent.

An Amethyst Cudgel.

Feb. 2, 1916.

"My Dear Miss Kelly:

"My, but those amethyst things do

worry you, don't they? . . . It is all

very interesting, no doubt, but we are

really more interested in a good common

sense and just review of the play, which

you seem unable to give.

When I read your criticism of 'Man

and His Son' I was feeling quite grate-  
ful to you that your review was much

better than your usual review of the

famous quality players, when I looked up

to the top of the page and saw that you

could not resist your usual amethyst-  
ine (?) knock of which we are getting

quite tired, and because you have done

this I am including you some verses which

I think express quite well how many peo-  
ple feel about your attitude towards this

company. Miss LMA REUBEN.

Do you know, my dear Miss Kelly,

I think it is an awful pity

That you display your personal spite

Against movie stars with all your

might.

I've read 'The Tribune' for many

a year,

But if you're unjust in reviews, I fear

I'll end my subscription, I'll not read

your paper

Unless you let up on our favorite

player.

The interim, seven stanzas, omitted be-

cause of lack of space, containing the

fascinating line, "You really wanted an

amethyst kiss," will be sent to any eager

agrees on receipt of stamped envelope.

A. B. R. (one of the authors),

882 Lafayette parkway.



A. B. R. JOHN, nephew of

Roscoe Arbuckle, is the

bouncing burglar in one of

the current Keystone, 'He Did

and He Didn't,' who gives reason

for the thrills and the exhaustive

display characteristic of Keystone-

ism.

THE TRIBUNE  
COOK BOOK

By JANE EDDINGTON

All recipes have been scientifically tested  
by Miss Edgington with correct measure  
materials and are endorsed by her.Food chemists make a distinc-  
tion between food materials and  
food stuffs. When the food ma-  
terials, eggs, milk, and flour, are  
put together the combination con-  
tains the major foodstuffs—pro-  
tein, fat, and carbohydrates.

Popovers the Perennial.

The amateur cook's difficulty with  
the much desired popover is peren-  
nial. In general the recipes in this  
cook book after cook book for a  
long time in the bread line are as  
like as two peas with the exception that  
one, two, or three eggs are used for the  
one cup of milk and one of flour.The more eggs, up to three, the more certain-  
ly of the ups rising to the store where  
they must pop, and they should rise  
promptly or one of the elements which  
puffs them, namely, the moisture, will be  
lost.In hunting through many books for a  
recipe that was different last year I de-  
cided to try one of the Economy Ad-  
ministration Cook Book, dedicated to the  
purpose of building up the happiness of  
the people. The recipes are followed, be-  
cause it had a little dodge that might be  
effective; but perhaps the two eggs had  
more effect than the slapping of the  
door, and I believe that an iron pen will  
be heated before the batter is poured into it  
is the most effective dodge of all if the  
cook knows anything about baking.

Administration Popovers.

Two eggs beaten just enough to break  
the yolks and cut the tenacity of the  
whites, one cup of sweet milk, a pinch of  
salt, one scant cup of flour sifted four  
times, two tablespoons of melted butter,  
Sugar beaten, milk added, then flour. Stir  
until lumps are pretty well elimi-  
nated. Then press through colander or  
coarse sieve; add butter and salt. Put in  
greased hot tins (if iron, heat iron first).  
Put in hot oven. This batter will look so  
thin that you'll not believe it will do, but  
it will. Do not open oven door for fifteen  
minutes. Then open door and slam it to  
hard. Bake ten minutes more. This will  
make from eight to ten popovers. They  
will be a beautiful crisp golden  
brown surrounding a very large hole.

An Amethyst Cudgel.

Feb. 2, 1916.

"Dear Miss Kelly:

"It is splendid to read such criticisms

as that appearing in this morning's Tribu-

une. How appreciative I am you can

witness when I confess to having been a

victim of this Ziegfeld program Satur-

day last.

I ventured to suggest to an attendant

at the theater that it was a pity the Zieg-

feld should have changed its policy and

behave as an audience would have to

be lacking in intelligence and taste to

find any pleasure or profit whatever in

either of the films displayed on Saturday.

It is my notion (in fact, I hear it on all

sides, and likely my experience is that of

others) that many and many a quarter of

a dime is diverted into other channels that

might go mightily to swell box office re-

ceipts of moving picture houses if many

of the producers or directors of film com-

panies were themselves intelligent enough

to realize that people of taste and discrimi-

nation visit the moving pictures for goodly

numbers and that more would go could

they be assured that they would not be

compelled to view pictures of the charac-

ter referred to herein.

If the film companies must produce

grades of pictures would it not be good

business policy for the future of the

moving pictures if they would so ad-

vocate their wares and take pity on a

long suffering public, not so unintellig-

ent as film directors seem to believe.

A. B. R. (one of the authors),

882 Lafayette parkway.

## Happiness a First Duty, Says

Antoinette Donnelly

The first duty of a girl," said a man once, "is to be happy. Then

her face and her fortune will take care of themselves."

One thing the years make clearer and clearer in your mind is

that pleasure seekers are not always glad and the sorrow bearers

are not always sad. You will find there is a secret of happiness

which neither money nor social advantage nor education can buy and which

neither poverty nor sickness nor other ills of this world can utterly destroy.

I have known many women and many men who have most of the good

things this world can give them, but who have not been happy. Undoubtedly

they will give all their riches for something







Official 100



# HEAVY TRAFFIC PUTS STRAIN ON RAIL EQUIPMENT

Car Troubles Expected Through Summer; Steel Output Sold Out for a Year Ahead.

The railroads are looking for car troubles with the coming spring and early summer buying season. During the next three months there will be a heavy increase in tonnage over the present volume, which the railroads are barely able to meet, it is pointed out, while no proportionate increase in the transportation facilities is considered possible.

Equipment buying is at low ebb, not because of the prices, which are nearly double normal prices, or because the railroads are not in a position to pay the amounts, but because the equipment companies and steel mills are sold out for practically a year ahead. Many of the railroads have gone out of the market altogether, preferring to take their chances on "skinning" through the season by heavier and quicker loading and unloading, and are deferring further contracting so as to be able to take any advantage the situation may produce within the next year.

**See Period of Expansion.**  
The sentiment in the general office of one of the largest western lines was expressed yesterday as follows:

"During the next twelve months there will be a closed market, war or peace. The sentiment advanced and the same argument that is controlling the purchasing policy of our road is that the present prices are good for another year. The war contracts with European countries are not limited to the end of the war. American steel will be used in the reconstruction work in Europe, and our own stocks, which are close to the top shelves, will have to be refilled, in addition to taking care of the normal demands of current business. These demands will be considerably larger than during the few years just preceding the depression. The feeling is that the country is entering upon another period of expansion, somewhat similar to that immediately following 1906.

**New Steels Are Developed.**  
In the meantime there are certain things the railroads cannot do without that are scarce and getting scarcer every day. Some interesting developments have been made. The high speed steel that is now selling for \$3 a pound, as compared with 60 cents a pound normally, is being supplied by carbon steel. The finer steel ends that were formerly thrown in the scrap heap for sale are now being used to point the softer steel to furnish the cutting edge.

"Galvanized steel has been out of the market for six months now, and is being replaced by highly refined iron. A special type of the plates has been raised from \$20 to \$25 a ton for delivery in August, at least. Chemicals, including soda ash, caustic soda, and blue vitriol, which is used in charging the batteries in the signals, are practically unobtainable. Nitrol has risen from 6 cents to 20 cents."

**City and Connecting Railways.**  
At the annual meeting yesterday of the certificate holders of the Chicago City and Connecting Railway Company, Trust, the committee, consisting of E. J. DeLoach, Leonard A. Busby, Samuel M. Wolfson, James B. Forgan, Samuel Hill, John J. Mitchell, Harrison B. Riley, John A. Spoor, and B. E. Sunny, was re-elected.

**California Prosperous.**  
F. H. Rawson, president of the Union Trust company, returned yesterday from California. Speaking of conditions there, he said:

"The aftermath of the two fairs has been wholly satisfactory, according to the California view. Both enterprises were successful in a money, as well as other ways, and it is declared there has been no reaction because there was no over-expansion. The San Diego exposition appears to have been altogether beneficial to that city and community. Los Angeles has taken place in five years, and the property appears substantial. Money is in good demand. Interest rates range from 6% to 8% per cent. There is not what might be called large investment, but California is not a money market. The construction of railroads and employment for their funds in meeting the needs of western borrowers."

**New Export Regulations.**  
The railroads operating east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers have issued some additional regulations in their effort to prevent congestion of cars at the ports of export. It is thought that the situation as exists in New York might be greatly improved through a revision of the rules governing export bills of lading, preventing shipment of the exchange of the domestic for the export bill until space has been arranged for on the boats. The statement follows:

"A through export bill of lading will be issued in exchange for a domestic bill of lading later than ten days after shipment, and only on evidence of ocean contract. This rule shall be strictly observed. No shipments forwarded from points at or after Feb. 10."

**Chicago Securities.**  
Swift & Co. shares sold out in the local market at a moderate volume of transactions. American Shipbuilding common was steady at \$30. Montgomery Ward preferred was up 4.

Peoples Gas developed some weakness, closing at 10 1/2, a loss of 1 point. The price is now about where it was at the time of the announcement about two weeks ago that the dividend probably would be reduced. The directors have at no time denied the reports.

Commonwealth National was fractionally lower on the sale of a few shares. Pneumatic Tool was in somewhat better demand. Bonds were steady.

**Money and Exchange.**  
Money rates in Chicago steady at 3 1/4 per cent on call, 4 1/4 per cent on commercial paper and 4 1/2 per cent on bank bills. New York exchange was at 100. Chicago bank clearings were \$10,000,000.

**Railroad Earnings.**  
GRAND CENTRAL.  
For January gross increased \$68,000. For net income gross increased \$68,000.

## NEWS OF THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Wall street regarded the extension of the \$7,500,000 notes of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific as giving the property a breathing spell from pending financial troubles, with the exception of the debt interest, until March 25. On that date the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific will have to pay \$1,000,000 of the \$7,500,000 loan, both of which already have been extended, will become due. The story days' grace for payment on the debt is continuous until March 15. On April 4 the interest on the refunding is to be due.

At the special meeting of stockholders of the Illinois Explosives company, called for the purpose of ratifying the increase in the common stock and for approving the new financing, the action of the officers and directors was approved. Additional working capital under the plan will be available Feb. 17. It is announced the company has completed all but one of its plants, and it is expected the concern will be running at full capacity by March 15.

The market closed rather lower than on the previous day. Prices were steady and the market in fairly good tone. The London market was not regarded as being widely affected by the war news. The buying in several specialties. The rail road market showed no movement of consequence. Most commission houses inclined toward the bull side.

According to an annual statement prepared for the purpose of Utah stockholders, net profits of the Utah Copper company for the year 1915 were \$1,743,408. The gross production was \$2,155,443.

George W. Hopkins has resigned as vice president, director, and general sales manager of the Loew-Wiles Electric company.

### CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

#### YESTERDAY'S SALES AND RANGE OF PRICES.

| Stocks            | High | Low    | Close  | Chg.  |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| Alto-Chicago      | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Am. Shipbuilding  | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Common    | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Preferred | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 4 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 5 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 6 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 7 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 8 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 9 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |

### BAROMETER OF THE MARKET.

#### Average of Closing Prices of Twenty Leading New York Stocks.

| Monday, Feb. 8 | Tuesday, Feb. 9 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 100.00         | 100.00          |
| 100.00         | 100.00          |
| 100.00         | 100.00          |
| 100.00         | 100.00          |
| 100.00         | 100.00          |
| 100.00         | 100.00          |
| 100.00         | 100.00          |
| 100.00         | 100.00          |
| 100.00         | 100.00          |
| 100.00         | 100.00          |

### CHICAGO CUM QUOTATIONS.

#### INDUSTRIALS.

| Stocks            | High | Low    | Close  | Chg.  |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| Am. Shipbuilding  | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Common    | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Preferred | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 4 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 5 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 6 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 7 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 8 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 9 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |

### BOSTON STOCK QUOTATIONS.

#### INDUSTRIALS.

| Stocks            | High | Low    | Close  | Chg.  |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| Am. Shipbuilding  | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Common    | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Preferred | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 4 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 5 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 6 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 7 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 8 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 9 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |

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| Ch. Ry. 4 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 5 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 6 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 7 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 8 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 9 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |

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#### INDUSTRIALS.

| Stocks            | High | Low    | Close  | Chg.  |
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| Am. Shipbuilding  | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Common    | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Preferred | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 4 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 5 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 6 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 7 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 8 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 9 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |

### BOSTON STOCK QUOTATIONS.

#### INDUSTRIALS.

| Stocks            | High | Low    | Close  | Chg.  |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| Am. Shipbuilding  | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Common    | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Preferred | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 4 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 5 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 6 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 7 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 8 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 9 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |

### BOSTON STOCK QUOTATIONS.

#### INDUSTRIALS.

| Stocks            | High | Low    | Close  | Chg.  |
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| Am. Shipbuilding  | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Common    | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
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| Ch. Ry. 4 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
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| Ch. Ry. 9 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |

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#### INDUSTRIALS.

| Stocks            | High | Low    | Close  | Chg.  |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| Am. Shipbuilding  | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Common    | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Preferred | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 4 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 5 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 6 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 7 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 8 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 9 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |

## NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

| Stocks            | High | Low    | Close  | Chg.  |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| Am. Shipbuilding  | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Common    | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Preferred | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 4 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 5 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 6 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 7 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 8 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 9 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |

Official announcement is made that no definite decision has been reached relative to the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific. A statement is expected today. In connection with the taking over of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific, it is said that in the matter of stockholders' interest, the company will be treated alike.

A strong tone is reported in the spot market, due to a larger demand from domestic consumers. Foreign inquiries are reported in the market for large amounts. Prices are quoted at 10 cents for prime Western brand No. 1, 1 1/2 cents for No. 2, and 1 1/2 cents for No. 3.

Complaint that the Republic Iron and Steel company would merge with the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company accompanied the activity in Republic Steel shares. So far as could be learned, there are no developments of consequence in the matter.

The Midwest Refining company reported for 1915 sales earnings of \$5,000,000. Not after depreciation stood at \$1,700,000. Dividends paid amounted to \$700,000. The total surplus on hand at the end of the fiscal year was \$1,300,000.

The Old Dominion company reported for January an output of 3,121,000 pounds of copper, against 2,400,000 in December and 1,300,000 in January, 1915.

The Manhattan Railway company is offering for sale \$4,000,000 worth of a total of \$5,000,000 of its second mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due June 1, 1921.

Spot copper was quoted at 20 cents, with some producers on at 20 cents. Copper for June delivery sold at 20 cents, an advance of 1/2.

### U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT.

#### Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—The following is a statement of the condition of the United States treasury on Feb. 7.

| Item                            | Amount        |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Income to date this year        | \$418,814,102 |
| Disbursements to date this year | \$1,708,003   |
| Balance forward                 | \$1,341,740   |
| Total                           | \$1,341,740   |

### BOSTON STOCK QUOTATIONS.

#### INDUSTRIALS.

| Stocks            | High | Low    | Close  | Chg.  |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| Am. Shipbuilding  | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Common    | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. Preferred | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
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| Ch. Ry. 6 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
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### BOSTON STOCK QUOTATIONS.

#### INDUSTRIALS.

| Stocks            | High | Low    | Close  | Chg.  |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
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| Ch. Ry. Preferred | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 4 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 5 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 6 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 7 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 8 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 9 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |

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#### INDUSTRIALS.

| Stocks            | High | Low    | Close  | Chg.  |
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| Ch. Ry. 7 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 8 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ch. Ry. 9 1/2     | 100  | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | + 1/2 |

### BOSTON STOCK QUOTATIONS.

#### INDUSTRIALS.











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Space in  
Tribune Bldg

A number of choice suites are now available in The Tribune Building at \$50 per month and upward. Only the highest class of tenants will be accepted. Leases are now being made.

HOLMES UNDERDUNK

Agent

120 W. Madison St.

Very desirable space, 1 &amp; 2 private offices

with large adjacent room all office

suitable light and ventilation and other

modern building service.

Call office building 4th floor.

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NEW  
Drexel Blvd. Apts.  
READY MARCH 1ST.  
4711-4789 DREXEL BLVD.

7 to 11 Rooms.

8 and 9 Baths.

\$125 to \$250.

All Rooms Exceptionally

Large and Light.

Come today and get choice.

OFFICE

4701 Drexel Blvd.

Phone Kenwood 585.

3, 4, 5 Rooms

BRAND NEW—JUST COMPLETED

K. E. COR. INGLEWOOD AND 47TH ST.

Closest transportation to city.

Every room has light, roomy closets.

Large front porch, large living room.

Large dining room, large kitchen.

Large bathroom, large bedroom.

Large closet, large linen closet.

Large storage room, large garage.

Large driveway, large parking lot.

Large lawn, large garden.

Large trees, large shrubs.

Large flowers, large plants.

Large fruit, large vegetables.

Large poultry, large livestock.

Large equipment, large tools.

Large furniture, large appliances.

Large decorations, large ornaments.

Large books, large records.

Large toys, large games.

Large sports, large hobbies.

Large interests, large passions.

Large dreams, large hopes.

Large goals, large aspirations.

Large ambitions, large dreams.

Large wishes, large desires.

Large needs, large wants.

Large requirements, large necessities.

Large demands, large requests.

Large claims, large assertions.

Large statements, large declarations.

Large promises, large pledges.

Large vows, large oaths.

Large covenants, large agreements.

Large contracts, large deals.

Large transactions, large exchanges.

Large dealings, large bargains.

Large purchases, large acquisitions.

Large sales, large disposals.

Large transfers, large movements.

Large changes, large alterations.

Large improvements, large enhancements.

Large developments, large progress.

Large growth, large expansion.

Large success, large achievement.

Large triumph, large victory.

Large glory, large honor.

Large fame, large reputation.

Large respect, large admiration.

Large esteem, large regard.

Large appreciation, large gratitude.

Large thanks, large acknowledgments.

Large praise, large commendations.

Large compliments, large flattery.

Large admiration, large awe.

Large respect, large veneration.

Large esteem, large reverence.

Large appreciation, large worship.

Large thanks, large devotion.

Large praise, large adoration.

Large compliments, large worship.

Large admiration, large worship.

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Large admiration, large worship.







AL INSTRUMENTS.

|                                                          |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| perfect replica.....                                     | \$9 |
| and force.....                                           | 75  |
| the Grand.....                                           | 85  |
| Song released.....                                       | 95  |
| large disc.....                                          | 125 |
| disc.....                                                | 135 |
| of small disc.....                                       | 145 |
| the cost.....                                            | 165 |
| each, walnut case.....                                   | 185 |
| like new.....                                            | 195 |
| in condition as when first<br>out of a real bargain..... | 210 |

These are used grand pianos and  
Hawbury, Adam Schmid, and  
Damon Schaal.

DAMON SCHAAL,  
Canton St. & Wabash-  
at Van Hurst.

### ORGANS IN USED PIANOS

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| below.....                         | \$9 |
| new and carbon.....                | 75  |
| new.....                           | 110 |
| (used tone).....                   | 125 |
| (like new).....                    | 150 |
| .....                              | 165 |
| .....                              | 175 |
| .....                              | 185 |
| (good tone).....                   | 195 |
| .....                              | 210 |
| .....                              | 225 |
| any grand (square line)<br>.....   | 250 |
| any grand.....                     | 265 |
| any grand (square line)<br>.....   | 280 |
| any baby grand (beautiful<br>..... | 300 |

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## RESORTS AND HOTELS

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## No Other City Like Los Angeles For Tourists

Mountains, Ocean, Sports of All  
Kinds Accessible from  
Hotel Van Nuys.

Los Angeles boasts a situation unique among the cities of the world. Located in a fruitful vale of orange groves and olive trees it stretches a long arm down to the Pacific ocean and is connected by a short street car ride with the towering peak of Mt. Lowe.

Thanks to a marvelous network of trolleys and automobile boulevards, tourists are able to live in the luxurious hotels in the very heart of this very modern metropolis, yet be within an hour's ride of every imaginable variation of climate and scenery.

The most famous and best loved of Los Angeles hotels is the Van Nuys. It is located at Fourth and Main streets—a situation comparable to State and Monroe streets, Chicago. That is to say, it is in the very heart of things—close to the fascinating shops of this city of luxury—convenient to transportation—surrounded by interesting sights.

### A Land of Contrasts.

Southern California is a land of contrasts. Los Angeles is a city of contrasts. Within a few minutes of the Hotel Van Nuys one may reach the oil fields with their forest of skeleton pyramids, the moving picture colonies, the flower embowered palaces of millionaires, Chinatown, the busy harbor, the great stores, the baseball diamond, the golf links or the ancient Mexican quarter with the adobe church which gave its name to the city. The Church of Our Lady, Queen of the Angels.

Mt. Lowe, a pine covered peak of the Sierra Madre mountains, may be reached over a wonderfully scenic electric line, and luncheon enjoyed at a fine tavern a mile above the sea before the return trip in the afternoon. Mt. Wilson and Old Baldy may also be climbed by guests at the Van Nuys with a minimum of difficulty. Santa Catalina Island, with its marvelous marine gardens and other attractions, may also be visited in one day.

### Wonderful Auto Roads.

To the south and west are a number of beach cities, from fourteen to twenty-five miles distant, with fine cafes, bohemian resorts with tango floors, bathing places, and all the adjuncts that make for amusement. Venice, Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Redondo, Long Beach are within an hour's ride.

All of Southern California is covered by a network of most perfect boulevards. Los Angeles county alone maintaining 300 miles of surfaced drives. Over these splendid roads one may enjoy many days' touring, from the beaches to even a mile above the sea on the mountain tops.

Perhaps the greatest feature of the Hotel Van Nuys is the "homey" feeling guests experience by reason of the intimate personal attention given by the management. The observing will here realize that it is the perfection of small details that makes the really great hotel.

### "Homey," Personal-Service Hotel.

The little niceties of furnishings in the lobby and public rooms and in the guests' apartments, the always accepted possibilities for personal service, and the exquisite care given culinary matters, are all subjects for continual study and application at the Van Nuys.

The lobby, with its luxurious divans, easy chairs, liberal correspondence facilities, and abundance of light through the large plate glass windows across two sides, is a delightful lounging place, where social and business appointments may be met amid satisfying surroundings.

Another charming apartment is the Ladies' Parlor on the second floor, where women enjoy the seclusion suited to their sex amid complete appointments.

### Cafes for Epicures.

For a good dinner go to the Hotel Van Nuys. It is a common expression among the discriminating diners-out of Los Angeles. The Hotel Van Nuys can boast of not only the best restaurant in the West, but one of the greatest restaurants in the world. Its reputation for excellence has been the pattern for many of the large cafes of some of the largest hotels of recent years in the United States. The dining room itself is a beautiful room of white and gold, with soft carpets, restful chairs and quiet dim table lights. In the kitchen every modern appliance, spotlessly clean, is in the hands of the best chefs money can employ, and the management confidently invites the criticism of the most gastronomically inclined. A splendid string orchestra is stationed in the main balcony during the dinner hour, leading a soft, delicate intimate conversation without taint of offense to the ear.

All of the conveniences for the traveler are at hand about the lobby—local and long distance telephones, telegraph, cigar and news stand, taxi station, buffet, barber shop, valet, rapher, notary public, etc. The hotel itself is the favorite rendezvous of Los Angeles business men.

Larger hotels have been built in recent years in the western metropolis of Los Angeles, and yet the Van Nuys retains its reputation as being the most exclusive and best operated hotel in the city. One hotel where the traveler feels at home from the first moment the bell boy takes his grip until he hands it to him on the day of his departure with a cheery "good-bye, come again" expression on his face—J. W.



**Hotel Van Nuys**  
Los Angeles, Cal.

"As hospitable as the name implies."

LIENED to the warm hospitality of the old Virginia families is the service and atmosphere of the Hotel Van Nuys. The traveler from far away feels entirely "at home" at this magnificent seaside resort. Here, within the radius of a few miles, is found an infinite variety of delights. Location, elegance and refinement have given the Hotel Van Nuys a world-famous reputation. Your trip to the West should include a visit at this most delightful California hostelry.

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**W. M. P. NESTLE**  
Manager

**Hotel Van Nuys**  
Los Angeles, Cal.

No hotel in all the world has gained a more enviable reputation for excellence and service. The Van Nuys has that home-like atmosphere so much sought by the traveler.

Its central location makes it handy to the shops, theaters and churches. The Van Nuys Cafe has a world-wide reputation and has been the pattern for many of the leading hotels of the world. Operated on the European Plan. Rates from \$1.50 per day and up.

Write for Booklet.  
**R. W. THOMPSON** and  
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# CALIFORNIA

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An added attraction for the Southern California visitor this season is the San Diego Exposition, which will remain open during the entire year 1916. This exposition has been greatly improved by many exhibits from the San Francisco exposition.

California hotel reservations are at present from 75 to 100 per cent greater than at this time last year. The country never looked more beautiful and prosperous than now. The rainy season is over, lawns and mountains are green, flowers are in full bloom and ripe oranges are hanging on the trees.



Hotel Van Nuys,  
Los Angeles, Cal.



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One of the Exceptional Wonders of Southern California.

Temperature 20° Fahrenheit, the hottest curative waters known. Here are found the only Di-Sodium Arsenate natural steam caves in the world. Radio-active mud baths.

Sojourn at Arrowhead this winter—enjoy the wonderful waters, the delicious air, the glorious sunshine, the many healthful diversions. Rest and recuperate the delightful way. Miles of beautiful mountain trails and concrete auto boulevards. Situated at an altitude of 2,000 ft., in the beautiful San Bernardino mountains, 40 miles from Los Angeles. Large, modern hotel. Easily accessible. Write for literature and rates.

Arrowhead Springs, Cal.

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DEL MONTE, CAL.

The Golfer's Paradise

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| 150 rooms | \$3.50 |
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